PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,616—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR..	5,327	T. Leigh.....	19th July
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th "
* ARABIA	7,993	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard....	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,993	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR..	5,327	T. Leigh.....	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler...	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Lansborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA ..	7,558	E. H. Gordon ...	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,327	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.....	V. Gutman ...	4,194	1st Oct. 1902
IMPERATOR.....	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE ...	Rs. 360.	Rs. 307-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo.....	4409	19th July
a b MARIA VALERIE.....	C. Bollen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger...	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger...	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL.....	Baron Brotfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 17th July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS .	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy ...	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charionnel.....	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in [illegible] issue RETURN TICKETS available [illegible] Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on [illegible] some cases, [illegible] months' privilege leave.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 22nd July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR LAMU, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,

1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

THE BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST [illegible]OURABLE TERMS.

[illegible] H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 13 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8,

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each			...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „			...	200
2 Do. „ 75 „			...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „			...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „			...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „			...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „			...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „			...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers

18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

[illegible] AND COMMISSION STABLES
COACH BUILDERS,
[illegible]OWALIA TANK ROAD,
[illegible] Firm in Bombay.
[illegible] Hacks and Carriage
[illegible]reatest care for
[illegible] principles
[illegible]

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

[illegible]AL MINING BANKERS.

[illegible]quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange
[illegible]ing Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
[illegible]TIES NEGOTIATED.
[illegible]XCHANGE, LIMITED.
[illegible] Street, London, E.C.
[illegible]ams } BEDFORD McNEIL, MORRING AND NEAL } Codes
[illegible]LY LONDON."

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF OF

EXCELLENCE AND THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS AND ENJOY A LARGER SALE THAN ANY OTHER BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

POONA RACES.

THE

"FLAMMARON" BINOCULAR

is the most perfect BINOCULAR at the price for the RACES. As evidence of its

MARVELLOUS VALUE,
DEFINITION,
WIDE FIELD,
CLEARNESS and
PENETRATING POWER

The following Regiments are using the "FLAMIRION" for Field use :—

Cheshire Regt.	Central India Horse.
Oxford. Lt. Inf.	2nd Lancers H. C.
Shropshire Lt. Inf.	2nd Inf. H. C.
York & Lancaster.	8th Madras Inf.
R. Warwickshire.	S. Waziristan Militia.
S. Lancashire.	7th Bombay Inf.
Berar Vol. Rifles.	25th Bombay Inf.
9th Bombay Inf.	3rd Brahmans.

PRICE :—Rs. 35 Credit. Rs. 32 Cash. Complete with brown leather case, sling and belt fittings.

Special Rates for half dozen, dozen or more.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVERS! MALARIA!! PLAGUE!!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other febrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

BENARES,

COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL

with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as [illegible] of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS

with a full stock of Presses, Type, especially good Nagari fonts and all requisites for a high class Printing Establishment, including the copyright in numerous publications.

ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED

DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and out-houses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES, or from

MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St.
Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
20	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
21	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
22	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
23	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
24	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
25	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
26	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
27	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
28	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
29	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
30	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
31	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
32	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
33	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
34	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
35	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
36	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
37	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
38	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
39	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 1	44 [illegible]	40
40	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 [illegible]	41
41	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 [illegible]	42
42	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 [illegible]	43
43	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 [illegible]	44
44	43 16	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 [illegible]	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. [illegible]-4 during life. Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 900 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 29-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGED in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

ONE WEEK after the landing of goods on the quay, all cases, in weight will be opened at the risk and expense of Consignees.

Consignees are to take delivery of their Cases by the Steamer only, and are hereby notified that Warrants for Damages must be adjusted by the Steamer and Agents before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned will not accept responsibilities in any case unless they are presented before the removal of the Goods, otherwise none will be entertained after the sailing of the Steamer.

Dennis MACFARLEN will sound every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th July, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

OWING to the POONA RACES on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1902, having been POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, the 23rd July, 1902, the Race Specials announced to run on Saturday, 19th July, will instead RUN on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1902.

Tickets purchased for the Race Specials on 19th July will be available for purchase for the postponed date, 23rd July, 1902.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTRA DOWN AND UP PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

ON and from MONDAY, the 21st July, 1902, and until further notice an EXTRA DOWN and UP PASSENGER TRAIN will RUN between BOMBAY and POONA to the following Time Table:—

DOWN TRAIN.	P. M.	UP TRAIN.	P. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....	D. 6 30	Poona.....	D. 2 40
Poona.....	A. 9 50	Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....	A. 4 25

These Trains will convey only Third Class Passengers and Horse and Carriage traffic and perishables.

For detailed Timings see the Poster Notice dated 16th July, 1902, exhibited at all Stations between Bombay and Poona.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 31-32 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act II of 1891, and of Act I of 1879, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 134 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rates up to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

3 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (noon first), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened by the Secretary in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 232 of 1902.

In the matter of HAJI JUMMA HAJI ABBA, HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI JUMMA, HAJI ESMAIL HAJI UMMA and MAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM, trading as MAHOMED HAJI EBRAHIM, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed have been adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency under Sec. 6, Clause (b) of the Act XI of 1907, Chap. II. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee and that the said insolvents do do within fifteen days file a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act—18th July, 1902.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION,

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

For Regular Customers.

Apply,

MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,

67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1902, at 6 p. m.

JOHN POLLEN,
JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th July, 1902.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to dates as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,

EAST STREET, POONA,

SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Mapstone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING STOCK IN TRADE OF HARDWARE.

By order of N. W. Kemp, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Absolutly Forbesjee Coorsti, a Hardware Merchant, trading as Noorjeejee Chandabhoy, an Insolvent, MESSRS. MERHJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 P.M., at Shop No 122 in Cutlery Bazaar, consisting of screwed iron flats, cast steel saws, trases and iron box and chest locks, hosiery cloth, trases and iron hinges, screws, screw rings, stirrups, panel pins, iron chains, hat and coat hooks, rubber cakes, nails, boot heel tips, sheet knobs, gate hooks and eyes, cabin hooks, screw rings, wire nails, cabin counts, trases, screws of sizes, iron cut tacks, spirit levels, screw eyes, brass butts, chest handles, toy hammers, cast steel files, &c., &c.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Situations to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the enclosing. In Nail-varnished Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

THE DURBAR AT DELHI.—Large Stocks of TENTS on hand ready for immediate delivery. Address PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 21 Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Outmastors by every Mail at Fair Rates.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices viz., 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Re. 10, during this month.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Splendid Value Black or Tan Grain Hide Monsoon Boots, Rs. 1-14, also in better quality plain Calf, Rs. 2-14.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc.—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ANY EUROPEAN LADY who can spare time at her own place to instruct a Native Gentleman may apply to Box No. "287 J," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest references given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phonix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. G. Bhat, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabholee Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders. Rs. 10 Year Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year India free Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 210 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 32 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years, Re. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

THE HOUSE for TRAVELLING REQUISITES.—Trunks, Suit and Shirt Cases, Kit, Gladstone and Brief Bags, Ladies' and Gent's Fitted Dressing Bags and Cases, in solid Leather only. Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, Valises and Soiled Linen Bags. Send for Price List.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co. for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

THE "MILLION" BOOTS and SHOES.—In Tan Leather only, Shoes Rs. 3, Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business in Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "L," care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage 4 annas 1. To be had at this Office.

LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.—All sizes and shapes now in stock. A special line of Tan Lace and Button Shoes, Rs. 3-4-6. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHEAP HARNESS FOR THE MONSOON.—Single Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 32-8 and 60. Single Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 37-8 and 75. Pair Horse or Pony Brown Leather Harness, Rs. 100 and Rs 125. Pair Horse or Pony Patent Leather Harness, Rs. 80.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in consideration. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all booksellers and Railway Bookstalls.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured wherever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 5 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Boon to all. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable Specific for all Female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 5. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Consultations free. Apply to P. C. MUKERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Benares.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 82 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co,	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,

ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR

JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on corks, Capsules, and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son" Ltd.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow.	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 months, per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....	5½
" 1 Year	5 "
" 6 Months.....	4½ "
" 3 Months.....	4 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... "	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... "	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. MATSUO
Manager

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. B. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES ALEXANDER HARRIS, K.C.M.G., C.B., Manager.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	IPOH,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYEMUN,	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) "	5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 " " " " " 5 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

Deposit receipts are, when desired, issued, payable, to "either or survivor."

The Bank grants and purchases Bills on London, Scotland, Ireland, and on all the principal towns in India.

Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

Army and Civil Pay and Pension Bills are realised in India free of charge.

Government securities and other valuables are received for Safe Custody at a charge of ¼ per cent. to the declared value. The minimum fee is Re. 5.

Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED:
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, coughs, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark. There is a fac-simile of the word "Therapion" on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of the French Government. Notice is hereby given that the sale of spurious and without which is strictly prohibited.

A B

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 17.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £85 15-16 = — 3-16
2 per cent. Reduced ..... £101 = 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... £95 = do.
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 3-8 = — 1-16
Do. 3 months hence 24 5-8 = — 1-16
Do. New York ..... 52 7-8 = — 1-16
Exchange on London at Paris 25·15 1-2 = unchanged.
Bank's Cheques on London ..... 20·48 = do.
Do. New York ..... 4 27 7-8 = do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 1-2 = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 " = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 " = do.
6 Do. Do. 3 1-8 " = do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-8 " = do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 " = do.

Extra Council Bills—Bills on Bombay Rs. 2,50,000 and Calcutta Rs. 5,80,000 at Is. 3 31-32d.
Arrivals—Celerne and St. Irene.
Wheat—White Karachi 28 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers.
Wheat—Red Karachi 28 1-4 July-Aug. Sellers.
Para Rubber 2s. 11 3-4d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 15,000. Spot 5 3-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·54	4·16	4·22	4·18
—1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·21	4·19	4·19	4·18
plus 1	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2
Mar.-Apl.			
4·18			
plus 1			

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 2,000 Bales.
" Last year ..... 8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil. "
" Continent ..... 1,100 "
Mid-Uplands 9 5-16
Futures, month of July ..... 8·70 — 1
Do. Dec. ..... 7·79
Coffee 5 1 4

In New Orleans—
Spot 9
Futures month of Sept. ..... 8·05 — 2
Do. Dec. ..... 7·04
Closing tone quiet.

Rapeseed Brown 35 1-2 July-Aug. Sellers tone flat.
Linseed 53 July-Aug. Sellers tone dull.
Metals, &c., unchanged.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£33,100,000	Dec. £ 400,00
Public Deposits	£11,4 9,000	Inc. £ 900,0 0
Other Dec. do.	£25,700,000	Dec. £5,100,000
Other Securities	£20,300,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Notes and Gold	£20,100,000	Inc. £800 000

The Bank's reserve is 51 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 17th July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,131 bales.
Wheat	1,344 cwts.
Linseed	782 "
Rapeseed	1,614 "
Gingellyseed	285 "
Poppyseed	677 "
Groundnuts	91 "
Castorseed	2,204 "
Rice	75,384 "
Myrabolams	1,078 "
Cottonseed	1,078 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 18.

There has been a continuation of good rains throughout the week in practically the whole country. Strong mons ons have been experienced and all fears of a water famine are dispelled. Agricultural operations are proceeding in all districts, and complaints are now being received from some quarters of excessive moisture. A deluge was reported from Surat on Thursday morning, where a fall of rain amounting to seventeen and a half inches had fallen during the preceding twenty-four hours. The surrounding districts were flooded, and the lower parts of the city were stated to be under water. Very good rains have fallen in the Konean where rice planting is now in full swing. The rains have penetrated into the interior, and from the Deccan, Berars and Khandeish all reports are very good. A cyclonic storm has crossed the country from the Bengal side into the Central Provinces, and good rains have fallen in its course. While fruit is wanted at Surat, and also at Viramgam and parts of Northern Gujerat, the general course of the monsoon up to the present time has been satisfactory, and prospects for the coming season are much brighter than they were a few weeks ago, when the gloomy forecast was issued, and the rains were anxiously looked for. Reports from most of the cotton growing districts are very satisfactory, and the plants are flourishing in the Berars, Khandeish and Broach.

The new loan of thirty lakhs, issued by the Bombay Improvement Trust on the 15th instant is reported to have been taken up almost entirely by one of the Exchange Banks in Bombay. The rate of allotment is Rs. 58-2·06 per cent. which compares very favourably indeed with the loan issued last September, when the rate obtained was Rs. 95-4. This stock is now sought after by the investing public, and the fact that the new loan has been bought up by one institution will probably cause an increased enquiry for the debentures previously issued. It has a Government guarantee, is repayable after sixty years, and bears 4 per cent. interest.

The Bombay Port Trust, 4 per cent. loan of 13 1-2 lakhs repayable in thirty years, is due on Monday the 21st instant, and is likely to meet with a strong demand from the investing public, as it is a very favourite stock in Bombay.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 12th July, compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits ...	Rs. 8,37,280	Increase
Other Deposits ...	9,51,845	do.
Credits Undrawn ...	3,25,196	do.
		ASSETS.
Government Securities ...	13,793,684	Increase
Other Authorised Securities ...	55,850	Decrease
Credits on Securities ...	1,04,724	Increase
Loans do. ...	3,12,188	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	15,35,900	Decrease
Balance with other Banks	5,57,484	do.
Cash do. ...	22,87,706	Increase

These figures show a falling off in the Trade Demand of 24 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 15th inst., shows the following changes compared with the previous week :—

Public Demand ...	Rs. 53 lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office ...	41 1-2 "	Decrease
—Do. Branches ...	31 1-2 "	do.
Government Deposits ...	11-2 "	do.
Bank's Investments ...	14 "	Increase.

The Bank rate of the Bank of Bengal remains unchanged at 3 per cent., per annum, and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at yesterday's meeting reduced their rate one per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum. The money market continues to show signs of great ease, and the quoted rate for fixed deposits is now two per cent. per annum, for two or three months.

In spite of the easy feeling in the money market, in Bombay and in Calcutta, sterling exchange has been steady to firm throughout the week. On Monday last, Bank Demand was placed to a fair extent at 1-3 31-32 for the mail of the 26th inst., and all August, and later in the week a small amount was sold at this rate for the outgoing mail. The rate has, however, never been openly quoted and small amounts for the mail have not been obtainable. Bank T. T. has been available daily at 1-3 15-16 for July August delivery, the enquiry at the rate being very limited. For further forward Bank T. T. can be obtained at 1-3 31-32 from the 15th September to 15th November and at Is. 4d. from 15th November to end of February, with Bank demand at one-thirty second higher. In Mercantile Paper bills are very scarce, and have been placed to a small extent at 1-4 1 s for three months' sight D. A. for July August, 1-4 5 32 September October, and 1-4 2-16 November December. Business in the market has been reported on a very retail scale.

The mail of the 4th July, due in Bombay to-morrow morning, brings silver to Bombay £ 70,000 and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 28·50
Bombay	" 3 20
Madras	" 8 30=40 lakhs.

The mail of the 11th July due in Bombay, about the 25th July, brings silver to Bombay, £20,000, and gold £10,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 14·90,
Bombay	" 1·50,
Madras	" 0·20 = 16·60 lakhs.

The mail of the 18th July, due in Bombay about the 1st August, brings silver to Bombay £30,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	lakhs 21·40
Bombay	" 7·30
Madras	" 0·20 = 40·20 lakhs.

The allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last came as a surprise to the market. The applications at 1-3 15-16 are said to have been excessively large and with tenders for 6 lakhs at 1-3 31-32, the lower rate was refused altogether. Extra allotments were made on Wednesday to the extent of 22·70 lakhs at 1-3 31-32 and the balance of 11·30 lakhs was allotted the next day at the same rate, completing the forty lakhs put up for tender. For next week the amount remains unchanged at forty lakhs.

As the imports of silver have been considerably reduced the past few weeks, there is at present nothing to compete with Council Bills, and this is the reason assigned for the very strong applications lately made for this form of finance.

The excitement lately experienced in the Rupee Paper market has calmed down, and while there has been a steady tone both here and in Calcutta, the fluctuations have been mild, and business has been on a moderate scale. The price for the settlement of the 31st instant has ruled between 97-6 and 97-11. There is some inquiry for cash paper and while in Bombay there is a difference of one and a half to two annas between cash and the settlement, in Calcutta the difference is four annas between cash and one month's delivery. This wide margin is due to the excessive ease in the money market, and the plethora of funds seeking an outlet.

The following are the closing quotations for local debentures :—

	Rupees.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1858	Rs. 98-13
4 per cent. " "	1888	100-10
3 per cent. Bombay Municipal	1900	90-13
4 per cent. " "	1902	103-4
4 per cent. " "	1902-12	98
4 per cent. " "	1903	101
3 per cent. " "	Terms	84
3 per cent. " "	Perpetual	84
4 10 cent Bombay Improvement Trust	1901	2 pm

Prices of Bullion :—

English Bar silver ex duty,	Rs. 62-13 Ready
do. do. do. ...	" 62-13 1st Settlement
do. do. do. ...	" 62-3 2nd do.
English Bar gold	" 24-3-0 Ready.

The bullion market has been quiet since our last report. As the big operator in silver is holding a large stock, the market keeps more or less out of parity with home prices, and the business reported is on very small lines. In gold there is some small enquiry owing to the improved weather conditions, and a limited business has been put through.

In our produce markets there has been a very quiet week to record. Cotton has shown no signs of activity, either locally or in the governing markets, fluctuations reported being very slight both for ready and forward deliveries. Owing to the very good reports received from the growing districts, holders of stocks are willing to sell at or about current quotations; but the balances available at Colaba, as shown in our report of the 12th instant, are low, and leave little margin for any great decline in rates, before the new crops become available for consumption. There is some demand from the Mills for spot purchases, daily, and for Japan, also, a small enquiry exists, but shippers to Europe are quite out of the market. In the new crops shippers are sellers and Marwari speculators are the buyers but transactions are limited, throughout the week. At the close we quote,

Bengals F.G. ..... Rs. 163 25 Jany. 1903.
Broach M. G. good ... " 213 25 March 1903.

The following are the total clearances of Cotton from Bombay to Europe for the six months ending 30th June 1902 :—

	Bales.
Liverpool	4,04,942
Hull	1,933
London	351
Marseilles	3,055
Havre	12,093
Dunkirk	40 093
Antwerp	77,802
Ghent	nil
Bremin	9,287
Hamburg	79,235
Barcelona	10,383
Genoa	30,930
Naples	2,650
Venice	41,799
Trieste	1,600
Catania	1 225
Odessa	82 467
Fiume	6,647
Gibraltar	500
Gothenburg	950
	4,35,483

For the same period in 1901 4,71,165
Decrease 35,679 Bales = 7·57 per cent.

We regret to record the sudden death of Mr Doongersey, of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., a prominent merchant connected with the cotton trade of Bombay. The market was closed at Colaba on Wednesday out of respect to his memory.

The Mills have been closed for two days this week, owing to native holidays.

There has been a heavy fall in the price of Linseed during the week under review, partly due to the good rains received up-country, and partly to the dull, flat markets advised from Europe, and the collapse of the inflated prices ruling for some months past. Notwithstanding the fall in rates, business has been very restricted, and shippers are content to stand by for further developments of the market. Purchases are confined to small lots for ready delivery, and the quotations have receded from Rs. 10 per cent. last mail, to Rs. 9-5 to-day. In the new crops, for April May delivery, Rs. 8-9-0 is quoted, but pending the settlement of the present disputes regarding forward contracts, business is entirely confin d to native speculators in the bazaar. The Rapeseed market has remained quiet but steady since last mail left, prices showing a very small decline, but there is little business reported for shipment. Poppyseed has been dull and declining with little inquiry from exporters. Castorseed is quiet with some small transactions reported daily, and the same may be said of Mowra seed.

The Freight market continues dull and depressed, but the very low rates at which business was done last week have not been repeated. There is some little enquiry for Hull, July shipment, at 11s. at which rate business was booked. There are sellers for Dunkirk and Havre at 10s. 6d. and for Hamburg, at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 7½d. July loading, with but little cargo offered. For August shipment we quote 10s. 6d. all ports. We hear of no fixtures reported in Bombay this week.

A large business is reported in Bengal Coal. 20,000 tons Jardin's Navigation have been sold at Rs. 12 4 for next year. In Deshirgar Coal sales have transpired at Rs. 12-2 and Rs. 13 ready, and each month to the end of the year, and at Rs. 13-8 each month of next year.

The local Yarn market has been firm with prices fully 1-16th higher. Large sales are reported from China at improving rates.

In Piece-Goods the market remains much the same as last week. Reports from up-country regarding the rain continue to be favorable, but these have not yet had any marked effect in the bazaar. Demand for present clearances are on a fair scale. Some business in Greys and Prints is reported to have been done for early deliveries, but the sale prices are not on a level with present Manchester quotations.

In Metals business remains slack. At the end of last week there was a sudden demand from the districts and about 200 bundles Yellow Metal sheets ready, were sold at £56-5 to £57 and a small forward business was done at £56-10. In Copper there is nothing doing, the stocks being heavier than those of Yellow metal. Tin from market is quiet with scarcely any transaction reported. Spelter, Pig Lead and Quicksilver remain neglected.

The Share market is steady during the week under report, and good rains have put up the prices of some of the paying concerns. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1265 cum-div. and Commercials are quiet at 47. In Press shares Mofussils have changed hands at 447 1-2, New Berars at 570 and New Indians at 153 3-4 and are steady at the rates. Hingolee Press shares have changed hands at 165 and Bombay Cotton Press at 65. In Miscellaneous companies Alcocks have changed hands at 232, Badham Pile Co's shares at 158 and Bombay Flour Mill shares at 775, but are weak at the rate. Port Cannings have improved to 450, Marcks are weak at 135, Kemps are steady at 252 and Treachers at 640. Bombay Telephones are in demand at 24, Bombay Ice and Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, shares are steady at 61 and 80, respectively. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley have improved to 40 and Ahmedabad Prantij are quiet at 500. In Mill shares Petits have advanced to 1040, Century and Swadeshis have improved to 1460 and 575, respectively. Luxmi Cotton Mill shares have changed hands at 835 cum-div. Currimbhais at 400 and Chinas at 430, David Mill shares are quiet at 240 and Standards have improved to 190. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co's mill shares are all unchanged at previous quotations, with very little business reported in them. Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at 380. Southern Mahrattas are steady at 150, Morarjees and Sholapurs are unchanged at 1415 and 1550. The rest of the companies are unchanged and steady at previous quotations.

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone—quiet.	
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	1,000

Now.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.	
4·20	4·20	4·20	4·19	
March-Apr.				
4·19				

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand		1s 3 15-16d
Credits Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French France	3 do do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	129
Shanghai	30 " "	172
Japan	30 " "	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement	97-10

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 11th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

BEERS,—

Linseed.—Tone Quiet.		
Ready }	9	5
Forward }		
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready }	6	5
Do. Forward }		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready }	6	13
do. Forward }		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready }	7	4
do. Forward }		
Poppyseed.—Tone Quiet.		
Ready }		
Forward }	8	6
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready }		
Forward }	27 to 27	4

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	10,347
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 17th July	2,073,013
Shipments for the week, to Europe	1,640
Do, China, Japan and Coast Ports	706
Total	2,346
Shipments from 1st October to 17th July :—	
Europe	483,176
Japan	422,301
China	88,436
Coast Ports	10,813
Total	1,076,891
Afloat to Harbour for Europe	1,700
China, Japan and Coast Ports	14,629

WEEK'S RECEIPTS

Cotton	8,006 7 Bales.
Wheat	63,847 cwts.
Linseed	6,653 "
Rapeseed	13,984 "
Gingellyseed	927 "
Poppyseed	5,192 "
Groundnuts	812 "
Castorseed	17,820 "
Rice	15,216 "
Myrabolams	4,861 "
Cottonseed	11,849 "

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHARP.—July 16, at Allahabad, the wife of the Rev W C Granville Sharp, Assistant Chaplain at All Saints Cathedral, of a son.

DEATHS.

LEE.—July 12, at the Walker Hospital, Simla, Thomas Standitch, the eldest and dearly beloved son of Captain Lee.

PLAISTOWE.—July 9, at Jubbka, Somari, Richard Ellis, second son of Richard Plaistowe, of Cruchfarren, Rickmansworth, Herts, aged 37.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.
KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.
Per Jar, Rs. 1-12.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-4m., 10-43a. Low water, 5-32m. 4-46a.
P. and O. s. s. Massilia, with English Mails of 4th inst., due to arrive at daylight.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A. Cricket Club.
Bombay Gymkhana vs. 21st Bombay Infantry.
B. B. C. & I. vs. Elphinstone College Cricket Club.
B. B. & C. I. second XI vs. Telegraph Cricket Club.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana vs. Ralli Brothers Cricket Club.

SUNDAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 11-30m., 11-15a. Low water, 4-30m., 5-24a.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. International Cricket Club.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Rustam Dinshah Kanga, B. A., in English, at the Theosophical Society, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p. m. Subject :—" Astrology as a Science".

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Narsi Shamji, a cloth merchant, having his shop in Bhindy Bazaar Road, has reported to the police that some time during Wednesday night, some one broke into the shop by making a hole in the wall at the rear of the premises and carried off silk caps and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 1,100.

A LEPER CRIMINAL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Urjoon Bulwant a Hindu leper, was charged with stealing a purse containing cash and a pocknife of the aggregate value of Rs. 3, the property of one Narayen Vithoo. The accused was arrested while removing the purse from the complainant's pocket on Wednesday evening at the Matunga fair. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted seven previous convictions. The Magistrate remarked that ordinarily he would have committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions, but as he was suffering from an incurable disease, the Court did not think it desirable to do so. He sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A WASHERMAN'S CLOTHES.

MR. S. L. BATCHELOR Sessions Judge, of Ahmedabad in May last, convicted Ruchord Bhathi of dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity, and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court; and the appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused was charged before Mr. Batchelor with dacoity, and alternatively, with dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity. About 10 p. m. on 1st December last a dacoity was committed by six men on one Garbad Mitha, a washerman who was busied in washing clothes on the bank of a tank which Hom. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The accused was charged before Mr. Batchelor with dacoity, and alternatively, with dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity. About 10 p. m. on 1st December last a dacoity was committed by six men on one Garbad Mitha, a washerman who was busied in washing clothes on the bank of a tank which is near Hom. Those clothes were 150 pieces in number, and were worth about Rs. 150. They were new clothes purchased by a dyer and trader, Abdula Isakjee, and were to be washed as part of the process of manufacture, to be polished subsequently, and then to be sent to Siam where these patterns of clothes are worn. The dacoits let Garbad go after the crime, and made off with their loot. For some days no clue could be obtained either of the offenders or of the stolen property. On the 18th February last, a police constable saw the accused and another man, each carrying a bundle, pass towards Viramgam. As the two men stopped on seeing the constable and appeared reluctant to meet him, his suspicions were aroused. He ordered them to undo the bundles and let him see the contents. On one pretence or another both the men bolted in opposite directions. The constable gave chase and arrested the accused, who with the property were sent to Ahmedabad. The charge of actual dacoity was not pressed against him as the complainant, though he professed to recognise accused as one of the dacoits, was not corroborated. Mr. Batchelor held that the other charge was very fully proved; and sentenced accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the Court's decision on the appeal, said : There is no evidence to show that the accused knew or had reason to believe, that the property was stolen property, possession of which has been transferred by the commission of a dacoity so as bring the offender within the definition of section 412, Indian Penal Code (Vide Empress vs. Malhari, I. L. R., 6 Bom. 781; Imperatrix vs. Haji walad Mahadu and four others, Criminal Ruling, 19 of 1895; Queen vs. Jogeshar Bagdu and others, 7 W. R. 109; and Queen vs. Bishoo Manju, 9 W. R. 11) There is, however, sufficient evidence to justify a conviction under section 411, Indian Penal Code. We alter the conviction to one under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and direct that the accused be punished with one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A VISIT TO MAMA HAJANI.

HOW TO DOUBLE CURRENCY NOTES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday Mr Karsandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Abdool Karim Munavarkhan alias Shanker Khuma Shelajee, and Nawaz Shahsoor with cheating one, Natha Ludha, and inducing him to part with two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each and five currency notes of Rs. 500 each, and adding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

It appeared from the evidence that complainant Natha Ludha, who was a Marwari banker from Motagaum, near Mount Abu, had come to Bombay on the 5th instant to defend a suit against him in the Small Causes Court, Bombay. In Bombay he met the second accused who under the pretext of getting some profitable business for him about him obtain some currency notes. When complainant asked him how he would manage it, the accused : said, " The notes will be doubled". Upon this complainant borrowed Rs. 25.0 from one Tarachand Povaji, and accompanied the three accused to Mama Hajani's house at Mahalaxmi, the second accused's native place. Having got out of the conveyance there they set out along the seashore, when the second accused asked complainant to produce the notes. The complainant brought out the notes and gave them to the second accused, who handed them over to the first. The complainant sat down on the beach with the second accused; the first sat a few paces from them; and the third under the wall near the first. They took about half an hour, when the first accused asked the second for his clothes, which were given to him. The first accused then gave two pieces of glass to the third, who wrapped them up in a piece of paper, and then handed the packet to the second, who once more wrapped the packet with the jackets of the second accused. When this practice was under operations complainant asked the second accused to show the notes to him. To this he replied that they were in the glasses. The complainant became very much anxious to see the notes and the first accused remarked that the glasses would take fire and all of them would be burnt to death if they opened the bundle at that stage. The first accused said that he would open the glass next day and take up the packet of glasses with him he went in company of the rest to the Falkland Road Tramway terminus. Upon arriving at Pydowni the first accused gave the bundle to the second and got down from the tram with the third. The second accused proceeded with the complainant as far as Numbadevi where they got down. The second accused gave the bundle to the complainant there and told him not to open it till next day. He saw the complainant at his place the next day and promised him to come back with the other two shortly afterwards. Complainant awaited the arrival of the accused for about two hours, but finding that none of them turned up, he went out in search of them. None of them could be found. The Police were informed and the three accused were arrested later on. Search was made and the notes were recovered from between the inner and the outer soles of the shoes of the first accused. The accused admitted having gone to Mama Hajani but said that the complainant had lost the money in gambling His worship held the accused guilty on the evidence and sentenced the first and the third accused each to two years' and the second to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Inspector Murray received compliments from the Court for his prompt action in the matter and the intelligence displayed by him in detecting the crime

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid " Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. " The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY A RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE Appeal Court, composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the suit brought by Jethmull Ramanand and another against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and the East Indian Railway Company. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Ratkes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondent; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co, represented the East Indian Railway Company, the second defendants and appellants, against whom judgment was passed in the Lower Court.

The suit in the Lower Court was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee who, on the 9th April 1901, gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs against the second defendants, the East Indian Railway Company, for Rs. 4 017 and the costs of the suit. No decree was passed against the first defendants, the Baroda Railway and they did not appeal.

In this case the plaintiffs sought to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 60 37-13-0 and Rs. 1400-1-8 respectively for non-delivery to the plaintiffs of 500 bags and 125 bags of wheat upon two railway receipts which were in the possession of the plaintiffs. The latter are merchants and commission agents carrying on business in Bombay. In May 1898 in the course of their business they received one of the railway receipts for 1,000 bags of wheat and the other for 500 bags of wheat respectively consigned from Ghaziabad by their constituent Hurdayalsing Gouckchand. Plaintiffs advanced Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 4,000 respectively against such receipts by accepting and paying hoondies for those amounts respectively. The receipts were endorsed in blank by Hurdayal, whose name was also inserted as the consignee of the goods. The plaintiffs in their turn endorsed the receipts in blank and handed them to Messrs. Ralli Brothers as delivery orders in respect of contracts for wheat, which had been previously made. Ralli Brothers paid to plaintiffs Rs. 7,950 against one of the receipts. They also paid freight to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company amounting to Rs. 1,018. They were not, however, able to obtain delivery of the whole 1,000 bags. Only 500 bags were delivered to them. Similarly Ralli Brothers paid moneys to plaintiffs in respect of the 500 bags, and they also paid the freight. They, however, obtained delivery of only 375 bags. The B. B. and C. I. Railway accordingly gave to Ralli Brothers certificates of short-delivery for 500 and 125 bags respectively. The plaintiffs had to make a refund to Ralli Brothers in respect of the two deliveries; and the amounts now due to the plaintiffs from Hardayalsing in respect of their advances were Rs. 3,927 and Rs. 600. Not having obtained full deliveries on the two railway receipts, the plaintiffs made a claim against the defendants for the short deliveries, but the defendants declined to recognise the claim on the ground that all the bags really consigned to Ghaziabad had been actually delivered. In other words, the defendants contended that, as a matter of fact, only 500 bags had been received by them at Ghaziabad in respect of one of the receipts, and only 375 bags in respect of the other, and that those receipts had been erroneously issued for 1,000 and 500 bags respectively. The plaintiffs, on the other hand, contended that the two receipts had been correctly made out, and that, under any circumstances, the defendants were estopped from alleging that they had not received the number of bags stated in the receipts respectively. As against the East Indian Railway it was admitted that the receipts was issued by their servants at Ghaziabad, and that they were prima facie bound by them, but they alleged that Hurdayalsing obtained the receipts from their servants at Ghaziabad by fraud and collusion and that, as a matter of fact, only 500 and 375 bags were delivered to them for carriage to Bombay. Upon the evidence, Mr. Justice Tyebjee was of opinion that the defendants, the East Indian Railway Company were estopped from showing that they did not receive the 1,000 and 500 bags at Ghaziabad from Hurdayalsing. On the whole he held that the railway receipts were binding upon them, and that the plaintiffs having made advances on the faith of the receipts, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover from the East Indian Railway Rs. 7,927 and Rs. 600. As against the B. B. and C. I. Railway, his Lordship held that the suit must fail, and dismissed it with costs. A decree was given against the East Indian Railway for the plaintiffs for the two sums mentioned and the costs of the suit.

The East Indian Railway appealed from the above decision. It was contended on their behalf that Mr. Justice Tyebjee was wrong in holding that due and sufficient notice of the plaintiffs' claim was given to the appellant company, having regard to the provisions of sections 77 and 140 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890. The judge, it was urged, was wrong in holding that if there had been any irregularity or insufficiency in such notice the same had been waived by the appellant company; and he was wrong in holding that the company was estopped from contending that the notice was insufficient. It was further urged that the judge was wrong in holding that the railway receipts estopped the company from proving that they did not receive the full number of 1000 and 500 bags at Ghaziabad for carriage to Bombay. The judge ought to have held that even if the plaintiffs made the alleged advances on the faith of the railway receipts the defendants were not liable to the plaintiffs in respect thereof. The judge, it was further argued, ought to have held that the plaintiffs as commission agents on behalf of the consignor Hurdayalsing had no right to institute a suit for damages for short delivery of the goods consigned to them and that the plaintiffs had not proved that they had sustained any loss or damages by reason of the statements made in the railway receipts; and further that the plaintiffs had no lien on the goods covered by the railway receipts, it being clearly proved that there was a running account between them and the consignor.

The Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court, in which, after referring to the law and the facts at great length, their lordships reversed the decree of Mr. Justice Tyebjee and allowed the appeal of the East Indian Railway Company.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IN TROUBLE.

Before Mr. D. B. Blaning, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Fanal of the Criminal Investigation Department brought Mr. S. Weiss, an Autrian, on warrant on charges of embezzlement and fraud alleged to have been committed in Hungary, and for which the extradition of the accused was demanded by the Austro-Hungarian Government. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Mr. Hugo Tschouner, Acting Consul for Austria and Hungary in Bombay, identified the accused as the person mentioned in the warrant from Budapest.

The accused was then called upon by the Court to show cause why he should not be surrendered under Act IX of 1903 and the Extradition Act of 1870 to the authorities at Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Wadia said that as regards the charge which was laid against his client he was of opinion that there was nothing like the offence in the charge in British India. Accused was charged with the embezzlement of three watches, some pendants, and some ornaments. Mr. Wadia argued that the evidence on which the charge had been based disclosed no criminal offence. It was plain from it that the transaction was purely a civil one. His client had bought the property in March 1901, and had been in the mother country for four months more till he left for India in August next. No steps had been taken against him till he left his native country. Moreover, his client held at that time a great and responsible posts under his Government, and had been Hungarian Consul at Servia for five years, and received about seven orders of distinction from the Prussian, Russian, and various other Governments. While he left his native country it was not his object to defraud any one there. Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Company had called him to Bombay, and there was documentary evidence to prove that each was the real fact. From August to December last he had actually been in the employ of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Company, and had been a manager there of the Import Branch of the Company. As to the charge in respect of some furniture alleged to have been fraudulently disposed of by the accused knowing it to be attached by his creditors, Mr. Wadia contended that the furniture had actually been purchased the furniture in question on the occasion of his marriage. He had bought it for 13,000 kronens out of which he had paid up 8,0.0 kronens. He did not intend to defraud anyone when he sold the furniture; still if he was to be tried in that respect he ought to be tried in a Civil Court. Accused had been declared a bankrupt according to the law of Hungary.

Mr. Max Brestaner, of Messrs. John Roberts and Co., was then put into the witness-box. He said he knew Mr. Weiss, who was employed at Messrs. Tellery and Company last year. The witness knew him since November or December. About the middle of November Mr. Weiss left Tellery came to witness' place and told him that he had got a young man of the name of Mr. Weiss, who had come out for his firm in August for a special purpose, but he (Mr. Tellery) did not want to continue the branch of busines on which he was employed. The witness told him that Mr. Wiss was not in his line of business, but if he would do business on his own account he would finance him. Mr. Tellery in recommending the accused told him (witness) that he did not know a more honourable man than accused in the world. After that accused started business in blackwood carving on his own

"LALIMLI"
TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.

GENUINE
CLAN TARTAN
PATTERNS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY OF WOOL
are now offered at the
SPECIAL PRICE
OF
Rs. 12 EACH.

Tartans usually stocked :—
BUCHANAN,
CAMERON,
CAMPBELL,
FRASER (Lovat or red),
FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.

Other Tartans made to order
AT Rs. 16 EACH.

THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

BROADWOOD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
COLLARD AND COLLARD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
BRINSMEAD
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
KNAKE
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
RUD. IBACH
PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: PUBLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 100 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARMY CLOTHING.
PURE WOOL GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EVERY DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURE
from the Raw Wool to the Finished Article
done within our Works.
No German or other imported Yarn used by us for either Weaving or Knitting.
Government Regulation Qualities always in process.
Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Bundles payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which may be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON,
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,850,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply
to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD'S
HOSIERY DEPT.
THOROUGHLY RELIABLE GOODS.
BANIANS
FOR HOT WEATHER WEIR.
BEST QUALITY ENGLISH BALBRIGGAN THREAD, 6 for Rs. 12-8
FINE GAUZE MERINO, Soft, Cool and Comfortable 6 for Rs. 24
CYCLING HOSE Extra light make, heather mixture, From Rs. 4-8 Per Pair
LIGHT TEXTURE SOCKS FOR THE SEASON.
Fast Dye, Navy Cashmere, Socks, Fine Make, Rs. 9-4 Half Doz.
Fine Thread Dress Socks, Embroidered Fronts, Rs. 2-4 Per Pair
Plain Black Thread Socks, very light Texture and Cool, Rs. 2-0 Per Pair
COOL MERINO SOCKS. Fancy Coloured Merino, very cool and soft make, especially suitable for this season. PRICE Rs. 7-8 Half Dozen.

ASQUITH & LORD,
LTD.
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.
THE JAMES.....Rs. 200 only
RALEIGH GAZELLE.....,, 220 ,,
GLOBE.....,, 175 ,,
AMERICAN.....,, 120 ,,
DUNLOP COVER.....,, 13 ,,
Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

VATHA BROS.
BOMBAY : 672 GIRGAUM,
41, MEADOW ST, FORT.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS
HEAD OFFICES:
57 and 59, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

MESSRS. M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL
HOUSE FURNISHERS
AND
DECORATORS.
Undertaken the entire Furnishing and Decorating of PALACES, MESSES and PRIVATE BUNGALOWS and will be pleased to send Designs and Estimates on application.
They have a Splendid Stock of SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE and FRENCH Furniture all by the best Makers.
Also TAPESTRIES, PLUSHES, CRETONNES and SERGES.
7 to 9 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3,422 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okhla, 3,435 tons, Captain J Skinner, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Ranee, 3,634 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Ockenfels, 2,313 tons, Captain G Hathman, will sail to-day, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Diego Suares, 2,424 tons, Captain A Loisulne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Louis, 7th June, with a cargo of sugar and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain R W G Lowe, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mrs Crookstone and 4 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Marquis Bocquehem, 2,744 tons, Captain T Rossi ich, which arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Calcutta, 4th July, brought a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,393 tons, Captain John W Shanklin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow via Liverpool, and Manchester with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain J B Lebrand, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 29 cases opium and 39 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day, for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs G Leith, Mr A W Watson, Mr Dinshaw, Mr Dunnasia and 30 deck.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Post Offices Bombay from Simla :—
Storm Signal—Lower cautionary signal storm apparently recurving to north.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.
* H M S Magdala.....Capt G H Hewett, R N.....Turret Ship
H M S Pomone.....Comdr H Jones, R N..Cruiser
H M S Cossack.....Comdr M G Cartwright, R N.....Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.....
* Do No 101...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.....
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N.....
* 4 Torpedo Boats.....
R I M S Canning.....Comdr R W W Gordon...In. Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N.....Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Gibson.....Indian Marine
Margarita.....Capt Baddeley.....Madras Pearl Fishery
IN PRINCE'S DOCK.
H M S Abyssinia.....Turret-ship
Penasorim.....Receiving Hulk
* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2128	Smith			D Pallonjoy
Alafar (fishr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Itola	3316	Shepherd			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Mohammadi	1292	Galley	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Indra	3022	Wilkes			T M & Co
Nawab	1247	Thomson			T M & Co
Hemzada	1241	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Peninsular	519	Leigh	Aden		19-7 P & O Co
Diego Suarez	2424	Lemoine			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Steel Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Aarvak	955	Kaye	Norway		C Narayendas
B Morocco	2395	Boxhall	Hull	26-7	P & O Co
D&K Thorndale	1951	Mcdonald	Antwerp	26-7	M M & Co
F Uzadia	3851	Jacobs	Calcutta	19-7	M M & Co
G Simla	1039	Hodges	P Gulf	24-7	Do
K Safari	1433	Tepo	Zanzibar	23-7	A Strandes
L Courland	760	Esmail			Sheyd & Co
Alongside					
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do
M Mahanadi	2447	Hoosein			Do
N Ockenfels	2260	Bathman	Hamburg	19-7	D & Co
O Pemba	986	LeGraud			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.
Bahadurl.....829 Fake ra...Karachi.....19-7 Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Steel Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
1 Asia	2393	Shanklin	Liverpool	2-8	Graham Co
3 Drumearth	2383	Scott	Philadelphia		A Willis
6 Bancoora	2917	McLean	Zanzibar	19-7	M M & Co
7 M Bacquehem	2741	Rasovich	Trieste	19-7	A L S N Co
10&11 Nippon	3999	Klausberger	Kobe	24-7	A L S N Co
14 Dumra	282	Hurst	Karachi	19-7	M M & Co
15 W Bridge	240	Crichton			W & A G & Co
16 King Arthur	1947	Mylerist			B & P S N Co

SCREW&THER DRY DOCK.
Nasori.....912 Barron...Red Sea ports...26-7 B&P S N Co
H Bokkow.....639 DeLorne.....B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
17	Pembra s	LeGrand	Basreh, July 6
17	Ula s	Chanklin	Glasgow, &c
18	Diego Suarez s	Lemoine	Port Louis, June 7

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Ranee s	Craig	Rangoon, &c
	Scindia s	Lowe	Calcutta, &c
	Okhla s	Skinner	Calcutta;
	Ula s	Collins	Calcutta

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bancoora, MacLean, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Margrete Bacquehem, Gasevich, for Trieste, &c.
" Ockenfels, Bathmann, for Hamburg via Karachi.
THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Asia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Massilia, for London, &c.

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
5	Don of Ojil	Calcutta
12	Clan Lamont	Glasgow

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, JULY 16.
The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sofala left here this morning.
The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Borneo arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.
The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 17th Inst.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th Instant, and his expected here on the afternoon of the 21 Inst.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Monday next.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.
FOR LONDON.
Massilia s—5,000 cwt housemeal, R Kadersboy ; 4,000 cwt oilcake, Croft Mody and Co ; 2,142 cwt myrabolams, Wagjee Becheer ; 8,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.
FOR HULL.
Morocco s—2,610 cwt myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR GLASGOW.
Asia s—150 tons old iron, Amershand Gangjee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Thorndale s—1,000 cwt mowraseed, S D Sassoon and Co ; 300 cwt myrabolams, W Kinn.
Ockenfels s—1,630 cwt bones, Glade and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Massilia s—212 bales cotton and 5,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.
FOR TRIESTE.
Marquis Bacquehem s—3 cases garnets, Volkart Brothers ; 1 case garnets, A H Jamall.
FOR HONGKONG.
Nippon s—1,000 bales twist, Yan Shan and Co ; 243 bales twist David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales twist, S D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 255 bales twist, Cursetjee and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Nippon s—257 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 120 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co ; 230 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 15th July, 1902.
1 There will be gun drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, on Tuesday and Thursday next, the 22nd and 24th instant, at 5-45 p.m.
By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS :—

1-2 ADVERTISEMENTS.
2 CONTENTS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
4 THE WEEK :
5 Lord Northcote at Sholapur.
3 The Bombay Police Act—The Bombay Society of Surveyors—The Bengal Railway Disaster—A New Route to Karachi—A Young man Duped of his Fortune.
Lodge Orion—Application for Custody of a Sister—The Fatal Collapse of a House—SPORTING NEWS.
4 Sport in Bombay—Bombay Rifle Club—Cricket—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Oxfordshire L. I.—Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds.
9 Kirkee Gymkhana—Bombay Football League—Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A. (Colaba)—Gymkhana Mounted Sports—Military Officers and Sport.
9 Remissions of Land Revenue Arrears—Municipal Standing Committee—Volunteers in India.
11 To Aden in the Monsoon—Bijapur Notes and News—Alleged Homicide near Satlwa—Notes from Nagpur—Bombay Improvement Trust.
12 A Village Runs Amuk—Meditations Among the Tombs—simla Notes and News—Death of Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee.
13 Reviews—Bombay Teachers' Association.
14 The Attack on Captain Evans—An Agreement to Purchase Sharon—Departure of Boers from Ceylon.
15 Deserters in Native States—Khandeish Notes—Among the Boer Prisoners.
16 Bombay Natural History Society—The Weather—Raid by Kabul Khels—The Delhi Art Exhibition.
17 LEADING ARTICLES : Lord Salisbury's Resignation—Sir M. Hicks-Beach's Resignation—Indian Tea and Coffee Planting.
18 LEADING ARTICLE : Progress of the Crops—The Coronation Conference.
19 LEADING ARTICLES : Agricultural Soldiers—India's Art and Industries.
20 LEADING ARTICLES : The Indian Army in Imperial Defence—St. George's Hospital Nurses.
21 LEADING ARTICLE : Lord Milner—A Baroda Sedition Case.
22 LEADING ARTICLE : Factories and Operatives—Military Intelligence—Convalescent Officers.
23 BOMBAY CORPORATION : Shooting Accident in Colombo—Rajah of Bhurtpur Arrested.
24 False Charge Against a Pardanashin Lady—Bombay Parels and the Improvement Trust—The Bank of Bombay—Notes from Ahmedabad—The Famine—Exotic Cottons in India.
25 Alleged Forgery and Perjury—The Diamond Ring Case—Bombay University Senate—A Professional Criminal—The Hedjas Railway Fund—Distributions of Troops in China.
26 Arrival of the Overland Mails of 27th June—Passengers per Italian Steamer Bormida—The In-Coming Mail—Shipping Intelligence—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bombay Command Orders—Railway Returns.
27 Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—Commercial Intelligence—Bombay Market Report.
28 Bombay Bank and Stock List—The Bombay Price Current.

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which
SAVES YOU TIME AND
if you adopt Latham & Co.'s mode of conveyance of packages at an inclusive rate of charge from your Station to any part of the United Kingdom and also
SPARES YOU NEEDLESS CHARGES.
To secure these benefits send for through rate Tariff to
LATHAM & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1902.

THE KING AND THE CORONATION.

THE King-Emperor has made as rapid a recovery as his physicians dare hope for, and the Coronation is now fixed for August 9, a Saturday. This will ensure another public holiday with a minimum of inconvenience. The programme originally arranged for the second day has been abandoned, that day being Sunday. To have postponed it to the following day would have been to interfere with the ordinary affairs of life on yet another occasion, and while employes would have exulted, employers would have growled. London would neither have slumbered nor slept from Friday to Tuesday, as a matter of fact, and if it did not "maffick" all the time, it would not have been from lack of inclination among the populace The abandonment of the second day's proceedings will cause almost as much disappointment as did the postponement, to which must be added a certain amount of annoyance at the waste of energy involved, and the considerable loss which will be occasioned to enterprising individuals who built up stands for the convenience of persons able to pay a small fee for the accommodation. Apart from that, however, there will be disappointment. The pageant was looked forward to by many for its own sake alone. English people love pegeantry, and notwithstanding the educational influence of democratic journals, and the wholesale propagation of socialistic doctrines, there burns in the heart of England a flame of conservatism which neither change of dynasty nor encroaching democracy can extinguish. The English people love ceremony and display; they revel in pomp and pageantry, and provincials take as much delight in the "grand procession" of a travelling circus, with a special gilded caravan for the Queen of Beauty, as Londoners do in a Lord Mayor's show. On this occasion London anticipated a display which would eclipse the two jubilee demonstrations and a decade of Lord Mayor's shows combined. And all said and done, it is impossible not to sympathise with them, for coronations do not come every week, or every year, and they had done their utmost, every-one of them towards making the Coronation a truly memorable occasion.

The Coronation of King Edward was to have been noteworthy as restoring much of the pageantry which had been omitted by his predecessors. From the time of James II. the striking and stately processions, the most popular portion of the ceremonies, seeing that it was the only portion the general public could hope to witness—was omitted either wholly, or in part. But Edward VII decided to revive it with the difference that instead of proceeding from the Tower of London to Westminster his Majesty chose a more extensive route from Buckingham Palace, south of the river and back through the city. The people were to have witnessed a procession such as had not been witnessed for two and a half centuries. But it is doubtful if the King would be able to bear the fatigue of two successive days of excitement and that his medical advisers would have permitted it. Even the will of a monarch must be subordinated to that of a physician, whose orders must be obeyed, though a whole empire protest and though half a million people be deprived perhaps of the only opportunity in their lives of seeing with their own eyes Britannia's King. If the people could have had their way instead of curtailing the ceremonies they would have expanded them, and have had King Edward as was the case with many of his predecessors crowned and recrowned in "several loyal cities of their Kingdom", and have had him formally assume his duties in their presence. To those who condemn the long, and to them meaningless, ceremonial in the Abbey, an effectual reply is made in one of the July magazines. Indeed it shows that from beginning to end the style of the service is perfectly adapted to the dignity of a great occasion. There is never a word too much nor a line without its proper emotion. "The symbolism is natural and appropriate, and it is in these essential terms and in no others that a King should be enthroned before his people". The King is annointed and crowned in the two-fold character of priest and warrior, and the effect on those who hear it or will read it, must be profound. "How can he, who has been so manifestly throned," asks the writer, "ever forget the duty which he owes to the country which so highly honours him? How can he forget that, henceforth all his wisdom and all his energy are dedicated to the furtherance of justice and the protection of his realm"? As to the nature and extent of his Majesty's kingly duties, every man has his own opinion—most of them erroneous ones. The social democrats, for instance, hold it to be his duty to inaugurate a vigorous campaign in the direction of social reconstruction, and to initiate reforms in India which will render impossible the famines which are now "deliberately manufactured" by those in authority. But we need not discuss these ideas. They carry their own condemnation.

To those who lament that the coming Coronation is to be shorn of half its outward show and grandeur, we may offer the consolation that it will in reality gain much by the presence in the short procession to the Abbey of a representative body of the troops which have been employed in South Africa, and that Lord Kitchener will find his place in it. The occasion will become a celebration of the restoration of peace, as well as of the crowning of a monarch, and will thus acquire additional historical interest. The chief objection raised by money grubbers to the Coronation programme was it implied too great an outlay and involved an unnecessary and undesirable revival of obsolete ceremonial. The half of it has been abandoned, but the people are less pleased than if it had been doubled by way of thanksgiving for the King's recovery. Though here and there men may carp and criticise, the great majority love splendour and ceremony, and that fact is as ardently expressed in connection with the coming ceremony "as ever it was in the days when romance triumphed over greed, when all honest citizens delighted in the magnificence of jewelled ladies and richly caparisoned knights". We do not think there is any reason to fear another disappointment and another postponement. "Will my people ever forgive me"? asked the King when the doctors grew determined. They forgave him readily enough. We would not like to answer for them again. Mobs run wild, and the weakest intellect, not the strongest, guides them. But from latest telegrams there appears every prospect of the King's recovery being permanent. The change to Cowes will doubtless complete the work of the surgeons, and by the time the 9th August dawns we shall hear of his Majesty being in his former robust health. We do not hear that the astrologers have any objection to raise to the date albeit it is the anniversary of the day on which the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was passed.

SIR REDVERS BULLER.

THE testimony which Mr. Brodrick paid to General Buller was of the kind neither Sir Redvers nor his friends will be thankful for. To say he is a good Peace General is to damn him with faint praise which he would rather be without. He failed utterly and miserably in his task of relieving Ladysmith, and had it not been that Lord Roberts by his advance northwards drew off the Boers, Sir George White and his beleaguered garrison never would have been relieved. South Africa has notoriously been the grave of many reputations, and of none more irredeemably than of General Buller's. But he was more than a Peace General. Even the arch-enemy of mankind must have his due. It is said that a good general can do anything with soldiers if he can but invent anything to do. Experts remarked that General Buller achieved the former without having attained the latter. And moreover they were not altogether inacurate. But the best testimony yet paid to the unlucky general that we remember to have seen, was by Blackwood's brilliant contributor "Linesman" who served under him through the "dies ire" of the early part of the struggle in Natal. Sir Redvers Buller is fortunate in at least one of the attributes proper to a general, said he, a good presence and appearance. Huge, heavy, solid and reliable to look upon, he conveyed to the imagination something of that comfort derivable from the sight of a big gun or a strong entrenchment. Most difficult of men to describe ; impassive as Helvellyn, yet notoriously tender, with heart bleeding for his falling soldiers ; determined as fate, yet faltering before the blows of what seemed to be fate, bravest of the brave, yet a very woman in the face of certain losses ; physically as hard as the basalt he, with his wealth and his beautiful Devonshire home, slept upon, yet thinking overmuch of food and comforts for his men, unwilling to move until these were assured—with these failings one can also understand his reverses, but cannot understand how the love of his men clung to him even when divorced from trust. These are not the characteristics of a Peace General. Mr. Brodrick's remark was perfectly gratuitous and ungenerous. Sir Redvers was not the man for South Africa, but he was more than a Peace General. In the same way General Gatacre was not the man for the phase of the war for which he was chosen, but in the subsequent proceedings, the "chivying" of the fugitive Boers, he would have been simply invaluable. We are inclined to believe that Messrs. DeWet and Steyn would not have found a place among the negociations of peace at Vereniging had Sir William Gatacre's services been called into play during the guerilla stage of the war instead of to command one of the original divisions.

THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW.

THE great naval spectacle which should have been witnessed at Spithead on June 28th, but which unhappily had to be postponed along with all other imposing ceremonial that had been arranged for the Coronation, will take place about the middle of August. His Majesty the King, whose progress to health has been watched by the Empire with the most heartfelt thankfulness will return from Cowes to London on the 8th of next month. The Coronation has been fixed for the next day, his Majesty being naturally anxious that the great ceremony shall not be further delayed. On the 11th Reuter informs us, the British War vessels which are to take part in the naval display, will again assemble at Spithead and the review will take place a few days later. All being well, therefore, the second week of the most popular holiday month in England will see the consummation of the ceremonies and festivities to which the Empire has been for many months looking forward. The naval demonstration at Spithead will present a spectacle of maritime power such as the world has never previously witnessed. In its display of British naval strength it will eclipse the great reviews that have taken place on historic occasions in recent years, and as an imposing sight its magnificence will be enhanced by the assemblage of foreign war ships sent to mark the greatness of the occasion. According to the arrangements made before the postponement of the Coronation the British fleet which will take part in the review will consist of twenty one battle ships, twenty-five cruisers, seventeen torpedo boat catchers, thirty-two destroyers and six torpedo boats—a most powerful armada. In addition to this gathering of British war ships the Naval powers of the world contribute to the spectacle some of their finest ships, thirteen navies besides the British being represented. History has no previous record of a naval display in which representatives of maritime greatness have gathered from every corner of the globe ; and much more than the gathering of Imperial and foreign notables at Britain's imperial capital, will the spectacle at Spithead be testimony to Britain's commanding greatness throughout the world.

DOINGS AT THE CORPORATION.

At the meeting of the Bombay Corporation on Thursday there was a more interesting debate than has taken place in the Council Hall of the city fathers, for quite a long time. The subject under discussion was the appointment of a municipal auditor, and the settlement of that official's salary—not a very stirring theme, one would have thought. The task of voicing the opinion of the committee appointed to deal with the numerous applications for the post was assigned to the Hon. Mr. Metha, and that gentleman with his usual eloquence and fervour dissected the views of the minority of the committee in a manner thoroughly business-like, if at times rather severe. He proceeded to express a doubt as to whether the voting on the committee had been correctly represented in Mr. Wadia's minute of dissent, and when pressed by Dr. Sukhia to supply a correct and official version of the voting, he replied with that tantalising expression which must have been invented originally by a lawyer—he would use only such facts as were necessary for the argument. And then came the "breeze." One imagined for a moment that the shade of Mr. John Dillon sat in Doctor Sukhia's chair. The Council Chamber was startled into sudden expectancy, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta arose in his wrath and demanded a withdrawal. And after several weak and unproductive attempts, Dr. Sukhia succeeded in performing the obligations consequent upon his abuse of parliamentary licence. After all, the incident was insignificant. No one will accuse Dr. Sukhia of wishing to cast aspersions upon the veracity of any member of the Corporation. But it points to one thing, and that is the necessity for proper observance of the rules of debate. How many objectionable incidents would be avoided in the House of Commons if members would only make up their minds to listen patiently to the speaker, and not make running comments. Interruptions are always undesirable. However, there are times when the tongue outruns the heart, and it would be a poor compliment to a speaker if his audience did not display some sign of intelligent attention. The Bombay Corporation is rather conversational in its method of conducting all its debates. Perhaps that is one reason why interruptions are so frequent. Dr. Sukhia is not the only sinner. The Corporation may flatter itself that it has never yet rendered itself notorious in the way that led to the suspension of Mr. Dillon a short time ago, or in the manner that frequently characterises French and Austrian Parliamentary Assemblies. But all the same, there is the necessity for a strong man in the chair, and one is glad to note that Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, when confronted with a difficult task in the way of limiting to the very smallest compass an undesirable incident, can rule with a firm hand.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN FORM.

IT was only about a fortnight ago that we had occasion to make some remarks on Ranjitsinhji's return to form when he signalised this event by scoring 230 for Sussex v. Essex at Leyton, the highest score of the season. According to a special cablegram the great Indian player has gone one better on his previous performance, the Surrey bowlers being the victims this time. The Hastings ground on which the match was played, although not quite so famous for high scores as that at Brighton, is nevertheless one of the best in England for run-getting, and the scene of many of "Ranji's" batting triumphs. The match lasted three full days, 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, and the Indian player's contribution to the Sussex total was 234, not out, the highest score of the season. He has now the unique honour of being the hero of the only two innings of over 200 made this year, eloquent testimony of his undiminished batting powers despite his failures earlier in the season. Several other batsmen, both amateur and professional, are showing that the weather and not any diminution of their powers was responsible for failures early in the season, and the prospects of England showing up well in the two remaining test matches are becoming brighter every day. On this year's form up to date the following would make an ideal team to represent England at Manchester in the fourth test match on the 24th 25th and 26th instant :—MacLaren Ranjitsinhji, Jackson, Shrewsbury, Abel, Tyldesley, Braund, Hirst, Lilly, Rhodes, and Barnes. It is probable that Shrewsbury would decline to play and that Fry would be given a further trial No mention of the form of England's great players would be complete without a word of praise for the greatest player of them all, the veteran "W. G.", who, according to a special cablegram to the "Pioneer", last Tuesday scored his 20th century in first-class cricket. The critics may talk of the skill, style and resourcefulness of dozens of prominent players of the present day, but the evergreen champion, although he belongs to another generation, is still, to our mind, without a superior.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, sitting in the Appeal Court, yesterday, delivered judgement in the case of Jethmull Ramanand and another against the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the East Indian Railway Company. The case was heard in the court, below before Mr. Justice Tyebji, who, on the 9th April 1901, gave a decree in favour of the plaintiffs and against the East Indian Railway Company for Rs. 4,617 and costs in respect of short delivery of bags of wheat, which were entrusted to the Company for carriage from Ghaziabad to Bombay. The suit against the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company was dismissed by the Lower Court with costs. The East Indian Railway appealed from the above decision. The Appeal Court, the judgement of which was delivered by the Chief Justice, reversed Mr. Justice Tyabji's decree and allowed the Appeal of the East Indian Railway.

WE learn that Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Sealvad, a rising Advocate of the Bombay High Court, has been elected President of the Bombay Provincial Conference, which meets at Dharwar in October next.

THE Calcutta Boat Club intends to send a four to compete against a Madras Boat Club crew at the Regatta on the Adyar river next month, and it is not improbable that Poona will send a four as well.

A YOUNG lady at Karachi station was bitten by a pet dog the other day, and the animal having been declared to be exhibiting symptoms of rabies was kept under observation and subsequently died from the disease. The patient, Miss Lennon, was despatched the next day to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli to undergo the usual treatment.

AN interesting point of law has arisen at Bangalore in the matter of time-barred decrees. A decree for Rs. 5,000 odd was passed, towards which Rs. 1,400 was paid from time to time. The decree being twenty years old, the defendant refused to pay, contending that the decree was barred by time. The matter has been referred to Mr. J. W. Best, the Chief Judge, who again has referred it to the Full Bench for disposal.

TEN girders for the bridge over the Kabul River at Nowshera have just arrived, and as no difficulties from flood are likely to be encountered, rapid progress will now be made. The construction of the bridge has already proceeded so far that all is in readiness for the placing of the girders in position, and it is expected that the bridge will be finished by December. This may seem quick work, but no great feat is involved, as the Kabul River is well-behaved, running steadily between two strong wall-like banks, and the bridge is much like a hundred other such structures scattered over India.

THE runs for young horse stock that have been established on lands in connection with the irrigation work of the Jhelum Canal, will, says the "Indian", prove an incentive to private breeders to form similar runs wherever feasible, as the prices fixed for country-breds and mules by the Government are now sufficiently remunerative to foster the industry. All over the country exist enormous tracts for grazing were drought guarded against and though in many promising places dependence cannot be placed on the streams, the people in Queensland have demonstrated that deep boring will always furnish a supply of water from beneath the most aride looking strata. In nearly every Province of the Empire, land which is unsuitable for other purposes, can be utilised for paddocks or grazing grounds, given the requisite moisture.

A DEAN whose name may not be given is nearly stone deaf. His deafness is said to lead to malapropos answers. Staying at a friend's house, he was asked if he would like to have a pair of slippers. His face assumed an expression of portentous solemnity, and he made reply, "That question must be reserved for the General Synod". On another occasion he was asked what family he had. "Twenty-six, and an immediate prospect of a considerable increase". He thought he had been asked as to the number of children at his school. Just on a par with this story of my deaf Dean. He is reported to be famous for changing horses, and not to be particularly lucky in horseflesh. Someone asked him how Mrs.——was. The reply was peculiar. "She is vicious in the extreme ; she won't stand the curb, and strongly inclined to run away". Needless to say, he was not referring to the good grey mare, who, no doubt, was going very steadily in double harness.—"Temple Bar".

LAST Friday night a murderous assault was made on a Kutchi woman in her own house, says the "Sind Gazette". It appears that the woman retired to sleep in a room which is on the upper-story of the house at about 12 or 12-30. Suddenly she was awakened by feeling her nose cut. On opening her eyes she saw five persons around her whom she named as Walabdas wd Damodar, Mothi, Ramji, Aocher, and Pirboo. Ramji and Mothi

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

HIS MAJESTY MUCH IMPROVED.

THE CORONATION DATE FIXED.

LONDON JULY 17.

The King's improvement continues satisfactorily. His Majesty spent the forenoon on deck. He comes to London on the 8th August returning to his yacht after the Coronation.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The "Lancet" states that King is looking better than he has done for years. This is owing to the beneficial effect of freedom from state and social cares and the enforced rest in bed.

The Coronation is fixed for the 9th August.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

ROYAL VISIT CONCLUDED.

King Victor Emmanuel II. has left Russia after taking leave of the Tsar in the most cordial manner.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

It is officially announced that the men-of-war will assemble at Spithead on the 15th August for the Review, which will take place a few days later.

ACTING GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

Lord Tennyson has been sworn in at Melbourne as temporary Governor-General of Australia.

THE NEW PREMIER.

FIRST CABINET MEETING.

WILL LORD CURZON BE RE-CALLED?

Mr. Balfour held his first Cabinet meeting to-day Mr. Chamberlain attended. Innumerable ministerial combinations have been published, mostly based on the problematical idea of Lord Curzon's taking, office. It is doubtful whether any changes will be made before the autumn.

Mr. Hanbury is considered a likely candidate for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

NO GRANT FROM ENGLAND.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking in the House of Commons, said that he was not prepared to make a grant towards the Delhi Durbar.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY LOAN.

"The Pall Mall Gazette" states that the East India Issue is practically a failure, the underwriters taking about sixty per cent.

THE CROPS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

The Hungarian and Rumanian crops promise to be exceptionally large.

THE BULLER CONTROVERSY.

WAR SECRETARY'S STRONG SPEECH.

"A GOOD PEACE GENERAL".

Sir Edward Grey has reopened the discussion of the Buller case.

Mr. Brodrick in the course of his speech on the subject in the House, said that the Government had erred on the side of considerateness, and no further publication of papers could exonerate General Buller in the abandonment of the guns at Colenso and his proposals to surrender Ladysmith, which, if they had been adopted, would have produced an unparalleled disaster. General White and his Staff refused to believe that the note of despair emanated from Buller who had received, a fortnight previously, a heliogram stating that General White was provisioned for seventy days. The detention of General Buller in command after the Colenso and Spionkop reverses was inevitable under the circumstances. Regarding his appointment to a command at Home, this was merely the resumption of an old post. He was good as a peace general.

OBITUARY.

Mr. W. Johnston of Ballykilbeg, M. P., is dead.

[Mr. William Johnston, who was described as an Orange Democrat, attained notoriety as a leader of Orange movements in Ulster. He represented Belfast in the Conservative interest from 1868 to 1878. In 1878 he was appointed an Inspector of Fisheries, an appointment of which he was afterwards relieved by Lord Spencer, in consequence of a certain speech. In appearance he was a mild-looking old gentleman who seemed, as Mr. Sexton once said, to be more suited to fill an arm chair than to line a ditch. But all the same he was a good fighter and a warm adherent of Oliver Cromwell. He was familiarly known as "Johnston of Ballykilbeg". He was 73 years of age. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was religious and wore the East Ribbon supporting Sir William Harcourt's Local Veto Bill. Logic was not his strong point. He announced his readiness to vote for the second reading of the Local Veto Bill, and placed upon the paper notice of a motion to reject the measure because the Ministry would not extend it to Ireland. He distilled humour consciously, and waited, as Brinsley Sheridan waited, for an opportunity to get in his wit effectively. "Ballykilbeg," as the nationalists preferred to know him, was an enfeebled old man, with drooping head and a flowing beard, which once was red. His expression was that of lugubrious solemnity. He, indeed, might take his place between Job and Diogenes. But his mind was singularly alert in pouncing upon unconsidered trifles, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson modestly called his poetry; and his greatest triumph was to make the House laugh by some interpolated imbecility. These gamins of intellect came out as an interrogative commentary upon some answer or question. Indeed, Mr. Johnston's services to his constituents consisted in the care called questions "arising out" of other gentlemen's questions. Since 1885 Mr. Johnston had represented South Belfast. He was returned unopposed in 1885, 1886 and 1900. The figures of the poll in 1892 the date of the last contested election were Johnston (C) 4442; McErlean (N) 657—majority 3785.]

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

VILLAGE SANITATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

In introducing the Central Provinces Village Sanitation Bill at the meeting of the Viceroy's Council today, Mr. Ibbetson explained that the measure it was proposed to amend had been of little use owing to its not providing sufficient means of taxation, nor allowing any tax to be raised in any particular locality for such special purpose as the building of wells. The present measure was to remedy this and permitted four well recognised sources of local taxation to be utilised for sanitation purposes. At the same time, however to prevent its proving burdensome to small villages, it was to apply only to such places as had five hundred houses, the limit in the old measure having been one hundred houses. The next meeting of the Council will be on the 6th September.

THE VICEROY'S PARTY.

It is notified that the party accompanying the Viceroy to Mysore will comprise Mr. Carnduff, Colonel Baring, Mr. J. B. Wood, Captain Armstrong, I. M. S., and Captains Yarde, Buller, and Knot.

INDIAN POST OFFICE.

559,943,847 articles passed through the Indian Post Office in 1901-02, an increase of more than half a million on the total of previous year.

CLEAN BILLS OF HEALTH FOR SYDNEY.

Clean bills of health are now being issued for Sydney, there having been no plague there since the 12th ultimo.

To give full effect to the provisions of the new Cantonment House Accommodation Act detailed rules are required and the Government of India are now consulting the Local Governments as to these.

The annual Masonic ball at Simla, which is one of the social features of the season, is to be held either on the 9th or 11th September, most probably the 9th.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RESIGNATION OF EARL CADOGAN.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Earl Cadogan has resigned his post as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

[It has been for some time understood that Lord Cadogan as well as Lord Salisbury would resign after the Coronation. It was rumoured that Earl Cadogan desired to relinquish the Viceroyalty of Ireland several months ago but was prevailed upon to retain office until after the date of the great ceremony. The resignation of Lord Salisbury has apparently influenced the Lord-Lieutenant in giving effect to his intention to resign at the present moment.

The Right Honourable George Henry Cadogan, fifth Earl, is the eldest son of the late Earl Cadogan, and was born at Durham on the 16th of May, 1840. His mother was a daughter of the Hon. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D. D., Prebendary of Durham, a niece therefore of the great Duke of Wellington. The family of Cadogan is a Welsh one, and dates back authentically to the thirteenth century. The member of it who was first raised to the peerage was Major-General William Cadogan, who had a brilliant military career, and after taking part in the campaigns of the famous Duke of Marlborough, whom he succeeded as chief in command of the Army, was created Baron Cadogan of Reading, Baron Cadogan of Oakley, Viscount Caversham, and Earl Cadogan. On his death in 1726, however, without issue, the titles lapsed with the exception of that of Baron Cadogan of Oakley, of which the remainder, in default of issue, was by the terms of its creation limited to his brother Charles, who is the actual ancestor of the present peer.

The nobleman married, in 1717, Elizabeth, daughter of the eminent physician, Sir Hans Sloane, through which alliance the manor of Chelsea came into the possession of the family; and his son, the third baron, was created by George III. Viscount Chelsea, the title of Earl Cadogan being conferred upon him at the same time. His son, who succeeded him as third Earl Cadogan, had conferred upon him by William IV. the barony of Oakley in recognition of his distinguished services as admiral in the Royal Navy. The present Earl went to Eton College, whence in 1859, he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. In 1865, Lord Chelsea was married to Beatrix Jane, a daughter of the second Earl of Craven. At the General Election in 1868, he unsuccessfully contested as a Conservative, Bury. In the early part of 1872 he was returned at a by-election for Bath, and took his seat in the House of Commons, where, however, he was destined to have only the briefest of careers, as, his father dying on the 8th of June in the same year, he was removed into the House of Lords. In 1870 he was appointed Under-Secretary for War. He held the position until 1878, when he was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1886 Lord Cadogan was appointed Lord Privy Seal, but without at first a seat in the Cabinet. The management of the Irish legislative business in the Lords was entrusted to him, the Land Bill of the Government in 1887 being first introduced in the Upper House. Lord Cadogan was thus afforded exceptional opportunity of displaying his powers as debater, and so well did he make use of it that his masterly exposition of the aims and policy of the Government regarding Ireland caused Lord Salisbury to immediately invite him to join the Cabinet. In 1891 the Order of the Garter was bestowed upon Lord Cadogan in recognition of his valuable services to his country. In July, 1895, he was appointed Viceroy of Ireland.

THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

MOTION BY THE LORDS.

The House of Lords have adopted a motion brought forward by Lord Monkswell, urging the steps be taken at the earliest possible moment to remedy the deplorable condition in military education exposed by the Military Education Report.

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Sultan of Zanzibar is dead.

[The Sultan, or more correctly, the Seyyid Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said was about 47 years of age. He was a nephew of the late Sultan Ali, Khalifa and Burghash, succeeded to the Sultanate on the death of Seyyid Hamed bin Thwain on August 27, 1896. He was one of two claimants, and was selected by the British Government as being the most fitting.

Zanzibar dominions were gradually acquired by the Imams of Muscat at various dates between the years 1698 and 1807, partly by conquest from the Portuguese and partly from native chiefs. They were held as an appanage of Muscat until the death of Seyyid Said, when on a dispute as to the succession arising between Seyyid Thwain, of Muscat, uncle of the present Sultan of Zanzibar, and Seyyid Majid, of Zanzibar (both being sons of Seyyid Said), the dominions in Africa were made independent of the present State, and confirmed under Majid by an arbitration of Lord Canning (date 1861), then Governor-General of India. Besides the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and smaller islands, the Sultan's authority nominally extended along the coasts and indefinitely inland, from Warsheikh, in 3° N. late., to Tunghi Bay, in 10° 42 S. lat., his influence, however, being exercised but a little way from the coast, except along a few trade routes. As mentioned above, the Sultan's dominions were gradually restricted in area between the years 1886 and 1890, until they finally included only the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, the coast of the British East Africa Protectorate up to ten miles inland, of which though the whole of the Protectorate is under British administration, the Sultan is still the titular sovereign, and the more important ports on the Somali (Benadir) coast, which are leased to Italy.

In October 1891, a regular Government was formed for Zanzibar, of which the present Prime Minister is Mr. Rogers, appointed 1901. All accounts are now kept in English and Arabic. and are always open to the inspection of the British Consul-General, and no new undertakings or additional expenditure can be incurred without his consent. On February 1, 1892, Zanzibar was declared a free port, but the importation of spirits, arms, powder, and mineral oils remains subject to regulation.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at to-day's Conference. All the Premiers were present.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

CHEERS THE WINNER.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The result of the Eclipse Stakes is as follow:—

Cheers	1
Rising Glass	2
Royal Lancer	3

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

LORD NORTHCOTE DISTRIBUTED THE PRICES.

POONA, JULY 18.

H. E. Lord Northcote distributed the prizes to the successful winners of the Poona Volunteers in their last rifle shooting this afternoon, at their parade ground, a good number of ladies and gentlemen were present.

Lord Northcote accompanied by Captain Wood A.-D.-C., arrived on the ground and was received with a salute by a guard of honour composed of volunteers.

His Excellency inspected the corps which was drawn up under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Tate, 190 men turned out with seven officers.

After the inspection his Excellency went to the shamiana which was erected for the occasion. The shield, cups, and medals were placed on tables. The men formed an open square. His Excellency then presented the prizes.

Captain Thompson, who had been a volunteer for over twenty years, received the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, and was congratulated by his Excellency on having gained the distinction.

The following are the principal prize winners:—Lord Harris's Challenge Cup, won by A Company; the same company won the Palanpur Challenge Shield. The Walker Challenge Cup was won by Color-Sergt. Brookes; the Baller's Challenge Cup was won by Volunteer Soloman, the Meakin Challenge Shield was won by B Company; The Dastur Nosherwan Challenge Shield was won by Color-Sergt. Thanawalla.

In the Officer's Revolver Match, the prize presented by Sir Bhownaggree was won by Capt. Dunne.

The Cadets Match Cup, presented by Mr. N. N. Wadia, was won by Cadet Cody.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

VIEWS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 16th inst., states:—

The majority of the Continental and American papers have appreciative articles on Lord Salisbury, and welcome Mr. Balfour's promotion, anticipating that the British policy will remain unchanged.

The French press does not disguise its relief that Mr. Chamberlain has not succeeded.

The Vienna "Journal Dis Information" declares that Lord Salisbury has been the most prominent statesman since the death of Bismarck.

The "New York Herald" attributes Lord Salisbury's diplomacy to the existence of the close ties of friendship that now bind England and the United States.

The "Tribune" has some fears that the retirement of the Premier denotes the end of the old era of British policy.

All the Continental papers express surprise at the recent changes having taken place so quietly.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S RESIGNATION.

RUMOURS THE VICEROY'S RECALL TO JOIN THE CABINET.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 17th July, says:—

It appears that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach desired to retire from political life two years ago, but was persuaded to continue in office by Lord Salisbury.

The resignation of Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, is generally anticipated at an early date.

The newspapers are busy with Cabinet reconstruction schemes of more or less probability, but there is no authority in these.

Lord Curzon's name is frequently included and the "Time" says that a belief is widely entertained that Lord Curzon will take the earliest possible opportunity to re-enter the House of Commons and resume his political career.

The "Indian Daily News" London, correspondent cables:—

There is a persistent rumour in political circles that Lord Curzon will be recalled to join the Cabinet. The rumours are discredited in the India Office where it is realised, that Lord Curzon's work in India is not yet fully accomplished.

VISIT OF MR. STEYN TO EUROPE.

EX-ORANGE RIVER PRESIDENT ILL.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables that Mr. Steyn has sailed for Europe. He was ill, and was carried on board the steamer.

THE CORONATION.

EAGERNESS FOR ITS HASTENING.

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special London cablegram:—

The greatest eagerness prevails in the highest quarters that the Coronation should be hastened on.

According to present arrangements the Indian Chiefs and Contingent remain in London till next month.

The Maharaj Kumar Tagore at present on the Continent, will return to London if it be decided to hold the Coronation in August.

The "Times" issues a note of warning and deprecates the risk the King would run by a return from the Abbey along the Piccadilly route, the fatigue of which might be too much for him.

RANJITSINHJI IN FORM.

BIG SCORE AT HASTINGS.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent cables:—

Ranjitsinhji is at present in great form. He scored 234 not out in a single innings at Hastings. His uncle, the Maharaja of Idar, was present.

W. G. GRACE'S RECORD.

THE VETERAN STILL IN FORM.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent telegraphs:—On Tuesday Dr. W. G. Grace scored his two hundreth century in first-class cricket.

IS VENICE DOOMED?

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CAMPANILE

GLOOMY VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News," telegraphs:—

The opinion of experts is that the destruction of the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice, forebodes the fate of the city. Venice they say is doomed.

MR. G. R. WYNNE.

Mr. T. B. Wynne, Agent of Bengal-Nagpur Railway is taking eighteen months' leave during which he will proceed to China in connection with Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, and is not resigning.

DELHI CORONATION.

RIDING, JUMPING, HOCKEY, AND FOOTBALL COMPETITIONS.

It is notified that the riding and jumping competition by sections open to British cavalry regiments horse and field batteries, and mounted volunteer corps; tent-pegging by sections for native cavalry and Imperial Service Corps; football tournament for British cavalry and infantry regiments, brigade divisions of field artillery and linked batteries and companies of horse, mountain, and garrison artillery, also hockey tournament for native mountain batteries, native cavalry and infantry regiments, including local corps will be held in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar for a cup in each case, given by H. E. the Viceroy, also money prizes.

The first ties will be played or run off in commands, finals taking place in Delhi on the 2nd and 3rd January next.

Competitors from regiments not at Delhi will pay their own expenses for riding and ten-pegging competitors, but travelling expenses for football and hockey teams will be defrayed on application to the central committee at Simla, of which Colonel A. M. Greenfield is president, Captains K. K. Knapp and C. C. Onslow, members, and Mr. H. Turner, honorary secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE RULES.

Rules have been laid down and are being circulated regarding the suspension and dismissal of uncovenanted servants including menials. They provide amongst other things that the authority which can appoint to a particular office also has power to dismiss, remove, reduce or suspend from that office, but an appeal lies to the official superior of the officer who passes the order, and particulars of the case are to be committed to writing, and a copy furnished to the individual concerned.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING POSTPONED.

POONA, JULY 18.

Owing to the wet state of the ground the Poona first extra meeting, which was fixed for to-morrow, has been postponed. It will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Batanes interrupted.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Louis Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed from Grenada.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at senders risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Communication with Burma maintains one line only.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	7	10 p m	11	14
Teheran	18	3	37 p.m.	—	27
Suez	18	2	56 p m	—	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	2	0	1
" Karachi	0	15	0	2
" Madras	0	13	0	5

BOER LEADERS SAILED FOR EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 18.

London telegrams to the Australian papers state:—Botha, Delarey and DeWet left for Europe by the steamer Kanzler Land, and will reach Utrecht.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The following officers ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty:—Lieut-Colonels Inglefield, 2nd Last Yorkshires, and Broughton 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers. Major Crofton Atkins, 1st Derbyshire. Captains Birch, R. F. A.; Morrison, 2nd Royal Lancasters; Sandilands, 1st Northumberland Fusiliers; Brocklehurst, 2nd Somersets; Bennie, King's Royal Rifles; Shakespeare, Army Service Corps; Hill and Beddy, Intelligence Department, Lieutenants Jickell, R.F.A.; Bourne, 1st Royal Scots; Drake, 2nd West Surry; Gordon, Royal Warwicks; Elliott Cooper, 4th Royal Fusiliers, Bridgman, 4th Scottish Rifles; Palmer, 1st West Riding; Wildblood, 2nd Leicester; R. B. Barrow, Intelligence Department. Second-Lieutenants Kempson, 2nd Royal Lancasters; Boy and Carpenter, 2nd Scots Fusiliers; Martin, 2nd Wiltshires; Kirkpatrick, 3rd North Staffords; Wolridge, 3rd York and Lancasters; Kennedy 3rd Gordon Highlanders.

TRANSPORT NURANI AT KARACHI.

The Transport Nurani arrived at Karachi last Tuesday, with the 30th Baluchis, which left for Hyderabad same evening.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN RANGOON.

STEAMERS IN DIFFICULTIES.

RANGOON, JULY 18.

Heavy rain, accompanied by violent squalls, has fallen steadily in Rangoon during the past week.

The Madras coasting steamer Bulimba arrived yesterday with 200 coolies on board, after encountering a strong gale in the Bay of Bengal.

Two days out from Coconada, the Bulimba passed a P. and O. steamer which apparently was having a difficult time by having to proceed in the teeth of the gale.

An abnormal rise is reported in the river Mandalay, causing great fears of floods.

HEAVY RAIN AT MALABAR.

MADRAS JULY 18.

Heavy rain at Malabar has washed away a portion of the railway line near Tirur Station. Passengers from Calicut had to be transhipped at this station for Madras.

Communication has been interrupted also on the new Cochin-Shoranore section by heavy floods.

THE HEAVY RAINS AT SURAT.

COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.

SURAT, JULY 18.

During the heavy rain which commenced on Tuesday evening, houses in the city and surrounding villages were flooded, fifteen houses have partially and six totally collapsed. Much damage has been done in the Navsari Bazaar, where the shops have been flooded and goods damaged to the extent of fifteen thousand rupees. Many cattle have been carried away by the waters in the villages.

Communication with Katargaum, Variavibhagal, Rustompura and Shagrampura was entirely cut off for hours. The ditch at Navsaribhagal being flooded, boats were kept plying. Thirty students of the Sir Jamshedji School, finding their way cut off, returned to the headmaster, Mr. Lalitashunker, who housed them for the night and they were ultimately sent home in boats.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA"

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Constantinople declared cleso.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subadar Alladad Khan, 27th Baluchis, admitted to order British India for services on the occasion of the capture of Nodiz Fort at Mekram, and Lance Havildar Subzay Khan, 27th Baluchis, promoted in Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry during operations in Magas Mountains last February when he led a small party and defeated superior numbers of the enemy and brought in a large number of cattle.

Berar Volunteer Rifles, Captain Sewell, to be Major.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles, Lieutenant Molloy to be captain and Messrs. Wyatt, Hawes, Sinclair, and Jacksonti, lieutenants.

Engineer A Mitchell, posted for employment as Second Shipwright Surveyor, Bombay, vice Engineer Pickard, appointed Inspector of Machinery.

The services of Assistant Engineer A. H. M Colton are dispensed with.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICES.

Lieutenants Haggar, Carter, Paterson, Baker, Barrow, and Farrasli are posted to Bombay Command.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Bell is appointed Deputy Examiner in the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts Bombay.

DEATH OF SIR KHURSHID JAH.

FIRST OF THE HYDERABAD NOBLES.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN,) JULY 18.

Nawab Sir Khurshid Jah died shortly after six o'clock yesterday evening at his city residence. Deceased was chief of the nobles, and in rank stood next to H. H. the Nizam. He was grandson, on his mother's side, of his Highness Sikandar Jah, who ruled Hyderabad seventy years ago. After the death of the late Sir Salar Jung I, in 1883, Sir Khurshid Jah became a member of the Council of Regency, which assisted the provisional Government until H. H. the Nizam's installation in the following year. He was made K. C. I. E. in 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A RECORD SURPLUS.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8th instant, a letter was read from the Accountant-General, Bombay, forwarding for submission to Government and publication in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the General Balance Sheet and Statements of Accounts of the Port Trust, for the year ended 31st of March 1902, duly passed and certified as correct.

The Chairman, in referring to the subject pointed out that the surplus was even more than anticipated, namely, Rs. 2,98,513. He also referred to the fact that during the first three months of the current year the receipts were over a lakh of rupees more than in the previous year and were the largest on record.

The Board resolved that the Audited Accounts should be submitted to Government and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" as required by Section 36 of the Port Trust Act of 1879. The surplus amounting to Rs. 2,93,513, should be credited to the Revenue Reserve Account, making with the aggregate of previous net credits, a total of Rs. 15,36,949.

STAFF FOR BRANCH CUSTOMS HOUSE.

A letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 30th June, stated that after consideration of the report of the Conference the Governor in Council has decided that the open site immediately to the south of the Port Trust Dock Offices should be set apart for the Branch Customs House and that the question of the removal of the Post Office which now occupies a portion of the site on the lease from the Board is under consideration.

DOCK PAVING.

The Trustees approved of the recommendation of the Docks Committee to make necessary provision in the Budget for the year 1902-03, for paving the southern half of the west wharf of Prince's Dock and the western ends of Berths Nos. 2 and 9, Victoria Dock.

A letter was now submitted from the Engineer, dated 2nd July requesting sanction to take in hand the works above referred to and submitting for approval plan No. 5304—L together with the detailed estimates which are as under:—Prince's Dock paving the southern half of the west wharf Rs. 12,151; Victoria Dock paving the western ends of Berths Nos. 2 and 9 Rs. 2,783.

It was resolved that the estimates, amounting to Rs. 12,151 and Rs. 2,783, for the Prince's and Victoria Docks, respectively, be sanctioned, and the work proceeded with to the debit of the provision made in the Capital Works, Budget, 1902-1903.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 4th July inst.	Total from 1st April to 4th July 1902.	For week ending 11th July inst.	Total from 1st April to 11th July 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	14	280	13	293
Do " out of "	22	294	22	316
Do transported	9	202	7	205
Do attended to	...	18	4	22
Do warped	...	13	1	14

Sir Algernon West, who favours a remission of sentences for all prisoners on Coronation Day, pours ridicule on the proposal to grant prisoners a dinner and a pipe instead of remission. Writing to the "Times" he remarks: "A smoker myself, I feel it would be little short of a cruelty to revive a craving for a luxury which is to be denied the next day. Surely, there is something comic in the suggestion that the State should provide 12,000 pipes for one day. I once more urge upon the Home Office authorities a small departure from official routine which would cause every prisoner in the land to feel that on the day of universal rejoicing he was not beyond the pale of human sympathy."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

CORONATION DRESSES.

JAPANESE SILK SLIPS.

PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Many of us are anxiously thinking out the problem as to what is the most suitable and at the same time the smartest costume to be worn at the Naval Review. It is a subject of considerable difficulty, as the dress must be pretty and dainty, and yet adapted to the exigencies of wind and weather. The same problem presented itself at the last Jubilee Naval Review. After much consideration, the writer solved by going arrayed in simple white serge, and found to her relief that a very smart party on the same ship were all dressed in something simple of the sort. If the weather should change for the better and turn out hot, what could be prettier and smarter for the Review than a white linen dress with insertions of cream Irish lace and a collar of white muslin, worn over a soft white silk shirt? The white sailor hat so much in evidence on the last occasion will be superseded by either the Panama or by the simply-trimmed straw hat. Nothing can be smarter than the former for the coming Review, if placed judiciously at the correct angle on the head, and simply trimmed with a dark blue gauze or something equally weather-proof around the crown. One can not too strongly urge the importance of wearing or carrying a warm wrap which is quite impervious to wet. You are not only liable to get a ducking in the process of going off to the ships in the tugs, but the big guns are apt to bring unexpected and somewhat startling showers of rain if there are many clouds A number of very pretty wraps this year are most useful for this purpose. A very charming coat bought by its owner for this especial occasion is of dark blue cloth, made with a short waist, and then long to the bottom of the dress. This desirable possession is daintily lined with pale blue, and then turned back with revers of pale blue cloth braided with dark blue and white. The whole effect was most becoming, which is important as, if it should be cold on board, the wearer will not feel she is hiding all her beautiful clothes.

A coatee for the Naval Review, which has been made for the distinguished lady who is the owner of the Coronation robe which already described is made of fine navy blue cloth, with strap bands of the same material, effectively piped with scarlet taffeta silk. It is to be worn over a tucked cambric vest. A smart taffeta bow of ribbon at the left side gives quite a distinctive note to this coatee. The hat destined to be worn at the same time is of ecru straw, with bows of navy and scarlet taffeta and wings. The sunshade is of the same tone of scarlet to match.

In spite of the depressing effect of the absence of the brilliant sunshine and the genial warmth which we have a right to confidently expect even in this capricious climate on the eve of Midsummer Day, yet the fashionable streets of our great metropolis are now filled with gorgeously attired women. "Tide and time wait for no man," and as the great Coronation day draws near the unusually lovely gowns which have been so carefully designed by their fair owners must be shown off, no matter how unfriendly the Clerk of the Weather may be. With so many foreigners "within our gates" even the most modest of our sex feels she owes it as a duty to her nationality to appear to the best advantage. Even the poorest of us will rise to the occasion and shine resplendent in especially smart bits and tuckers during the next few days. It would indeed require the pen of a ready writer to attempt to describe the glittering beauties of the evening full dress toilettes preparing for the favoured few who will grace the Royal functions during the coming fortnight. As daily becoming to such Royal festivities, gold, jewels, and all that dazzles are the notable characteristic of these lovely gowns. Gold and silver tissues; rich brocades, glittering with interwoven gold; lisse or chiffon, almost as fine as a spider's web, gleaming with diamonds, pearls, or lovely tinted sequins—all are used with dazzling effect in these rich designs. Not in vain have the master minds in the world of dress put forth their greatest efforts in these works of art, perishable though they be. An especially beautiful coronation robe made for an illustrious visitor, who will wear it at one of the many functions which will take place during the coming week has recently been on view. Mere description can give but a faint idea of the superb colouring of this chef de uvre. Picture it of the softest ivory satin encrusted with a lovely design of painted valours in the palest pink peonies, with their delicate background, of green foliage. This is carried out on both the corsage and skirt. Then the underskirt, flowing lightly from below the satin, is of ivory crepe de chine, trimmed at the edge with glittering gold sequins, pearls, and exquisite stones of greenish hue. The charming corsage of flowers and leaves is outlined with a similar border, and the point de demande vest is studded with the same jewels. Handsome strings of pearls and rich antique stones decorate the sleeves and decolletage. The tiara to be worn with this wonderful robe is of diamonds, pearls, and antique stones, while the fan destined to be carried by the distinguished wearer is inlaid with the same precious gems.

It is, we know, easy enough to find charming fabrics and charming trimmings, but it is quite another story how these ought to be made; so much so that one wonders how people do not oftener just have skirts made to some pretty blouse bought at a shop. Of course, when one wants the gown all in one material, one is limited to the fabrics of the ready-made blouse, and that is, of course, the reason why one cannot always employ this simple means to the end. However, we are in the summer just now, though it doesn't feel like it every day, and there is therefore no reason why we shouldn't think about the very pretty frocks one can contrive by getting skirts to the really very charming Japanese silk and lace slips one sees in the shops. A kind of frock one can get very well and inexpensively this way is the high evening frock one wants at Continental places and in hotels at our own seaside resorts. A sweet frock of soft pale blue silk and lace, was managed recently on very short notice. It was just a pretty tucked and lace-inserted pale blue Japanese silk slip, such as one sees constantly, on which the costume was founded, and the silk was easily matched, and so was the lace, at least sufficiently well, and the skirt was soon made, this also in the slip form, and both were worn over a white satin foundation that had already done good service and had been cleaned, and a very pretty frock it was when completed. These very tasty Japanese slips can be had in charming rose pinks and creamy whites, and pale green and mauve, and sometimes in dark colours and generally in black. Such a pretty frock can be managed to cost wonderfully little, for one gets astonishing value for a guinea or two in these pretty little soft silk slips.

In a nice little shop off Regent-street there is a shirt-maker who is making shirts for women as well as for men folk, and those he showed have such a tailory, well-cut, well-fitted air that one is perforce delighted with them, and charmed also with the materials—heaps of attractive and plain cambrics such as many of us have over and over again envied, and flannels and silks; all these exactly the very superior fabrics of men's shirts, of which the cambrics and the flannels and the silks are infinitely better both in texture and taste in design and practical lasting qualities. The sort of soft twill silk that this shirt-maker uses washes like a piece of cotton, and the flannels are all properly shrunk and so exceedingly nice in their patternings. Most of the ladies' shirts had their fronts cut on the cross of the material. This gives such a pretty line to the figure. One would certainly advise those who golf, or row, or cycle, or play hockey, &c., to get their shirts made at a regular shirt-maker's—the fit is so much better and the fabrics, in every sense more lasting. Anyone wanting a whole flannel gown for seaside or boating could easily get from the outfitter the material for a skirt to match the shirt. However, the most usual way is to get the shirt patterned in a tone that carries out the skirt which is usually some suit belonging to a tailor costume, and in that outfitter's patterns all the modish tailor costume colourings had been considered. It may, perhaps, be worth remarking that these cambric and flannel and silk shirts all had their cuffs and collars soft, not stiffened in any way.

Increasing facilities in the way of games and sports of all kinds are already working a great physical change in the young girls of the new generation. Parents now expect attention to be paid to their girls' physical, as well as to their mental, training; and consequently the old pernicious type of "finishing school for young ladies" is passing away. There no exercise was considered refined, except that of the prim daily walk, in precise lines of two and two, under the stern eye of the governess. Instead of the pleasant dumbbell exercise of so-day for the weak-backed, stooping girl, she was tortured by being made to lie on a backboard for hours at a time, a cruel remedy which often tended to further weaken the curved spine. Instead of the young muscles being gradually developed by healthy exercise, the beauty of the female "form divine" was supposed to be increased by the wearing of corsets tightly laced by night as well as by day, a process calculated to crush and damage the vital organs; hence many of these unhappy victims became mere nervous wrecks before their youth was past. Which of us even now does not know specimens of this nervous, silly type among our own friends; women who are the possessors of no specific disease, and yet who are the cause of much anxiety to all who care for them, and a terror to their doctors? They consume gallons of medicine, and spend their lives for the most part between the sofa and the invalid carriage.

Without in the least intending to be so, these poor hysterical creatures are monsters of selfishness. Their one topic of interest is centred round themselves and their own small ailments. Their incessant demand for sympathy and service wears out in time the patience and strength of their most unselfish friends. How often in life have we to stand by, powerless to help, and watch the tragedy, for it is nothing less of a bright, unselfish young life being entirely spoilt by the querulous selfishness of some fretful invalid mother or aunt! Youth, high hopes, and beauty are often sacrificed uncomplainingly in this monotonous service and unwearying devotion. This labour of love, irritating and incessant in its endless demands as it is, may be patiently rendered year after year by many a selfless heroine without any hope of reward. The neurotic patient is never grateful, any more than she is cheerful. It is part of her malady to consider herself neglected and ill-treated by her nearest and dearest. It is quite true that these unhappy victims to nerves appear mainly among the well-to-do class-es. The woman worker, as a rule, is far too busily occupied in the anxious search for her daily bread to have time to study her petty ailments. But, at the same time, an early physical training would be of inestimable advantage in these strenuous hard-working lives. The girls of the new generation who are having their physical and mental capacities simultaneously developed will be better equipped for the battle of life. Even when at work the growing girl cannot be too carefully watched to see that at lessons or at practice she is not stooping forward in an attitude that will tend to curve the young spine and compress the chest. I am glad to add that the iniquitous, old-fashioned habit of putting delicate growing girls

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The Honorable the Chief Commissioner, C.P., and Mrs. Fraser returned to Nagpur on Wednesday last by the morning mail. The usual salute was fired on the Honor's arrival, yesterday, the first anniversary of the present function (His Honour assumed a very similar function at Nagpur on the 17th June, 1901). Mr. Stanley Ismay, I.C.S., C.S.I., was present at Government House, Mr. Stanley Ismay, I.C.S., C.S.I., was present at Government House, as Government Judicial Commissioner, was the honoured guest of the morning, when the Honourable the Chief Commissioner conferred upon him the title of Companion of the Order of the Star of India. All the officials of the Order of the Indian Empire were present on the occasion, and many members of the local Judicial Service, and members of the local Judicial Service, and the Bar, with a company of the Central Provinces and the Nagpur Light Horse Volunteer Corps, of which body Mr. Ismay is the Colonel. He was for a time Secretary to the C.P. Administration, and was the bearer of the message from his Majesty the King conferring on the Chief Commissioner and the Kingdom of the Central Provinces the high appreciation and commendation of the Sovereign of the Empire for the manner in which his Imperial Majesty's interests had been served by Mr. Ismay and valuable services rendered by Mr. Ismay to the Government and the people of the Central Provinces. Mr. Fraser decorated Mr. Ismay with the medal, and delivered a most felicitous address commending how he, the oldest friend of Mr. Ismay in the Province, is honored in being assigned by his Excellency the Viceroy the pleasing task of presenting the medal to Mr. Ismay at Nagpur, in the midst of many friends and admirers of the eminent services he has rendered to the Province for many years, to be worn only on special occasions. Such medals are but rare and short, and these functions, which are but rare and short, and pass fleetingly, which are but rare and short, and pass fleetingly, which would be rich Mr. Fraser hoped that Mr. Ismay would be long spared, and that too in this country, to enjoy the decoration, that he had so richly deserved and so well earned. Mr. Fraser complimented Mr. Ismay upon the harmony prevailing between the Executive and the Judicial Departments of the Administration, and echoed the sentiments of all present in wishing long life and prosperity to him.

Mr. Dillon, the Government Advocate, in a few choice sentences expressed the joy of the legal circle at the honour conferred on the senior member of their circle. Mr. J. Godfrey, the oldest member of the Nagpur Volunteer Corps, testified to the great interest taken by Mr. Ismay in bringing the Corps to its present high state of efficiency.

The Rev. G.W. Darling, M.A., Chaplain of Nagpur, has obtained a month's leave with effect from the 7th instant having made over charge of his duties to the Rev. Dr. A. Gordon Fraser, Chaplain of Nagpur.

A correspondent from Kamptee writes—"We are very sorry to hear of the transfer to Khandwa of our Assistant Chaplain, Rev. Father Kolnik, whom we all love and esteem; may our chalice lead us to be united, and may we see him once more before he starts for Europe."

We are glad to read from the proceedings of a meeting of the Civil Station Sub-Committee of the 28th June that the civic fathers have at last risen to a sense of their responsibility as to the grazing of cattle in the civil station. Residents of the civil station pay very high rents and are surely entitled to the consideration meted out to them. May another representation be now put before the Sub-Committee with a view to debar land-lords renting the out-houses of their bungalows to native servants while the bungalow is unoccupied. No comment is necessary.

A Nagpur wedding, the marriage of a young Madrasi lady to a Nagpur gent, took place at the house of Rao Bahadur Waman Rao Kothukar, senior Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpur. A remarkable feature of the occasion was the presence of the elite of the native community which shows that nowadays widow remarriage are not viewed with the same disfavour as they once were. Among the practical social reformers in these provinces Rao Bahadur Waman Rao takes the lead.

The annual repairs to roads in the Civil Station have been commenced and the steam road roller from the Public Works Department aforesaid is in full operation. At present the road leading from Maharaj bagh to Telankhedi is under repair, and as soon as it is completed, it would be well if the road in the opposite direction known as "Old Bishnoi Road" were thoroughly consolidated. There are a few other roads in the Civil Station which need to be repaired before the rains set in. The total rainfall up to Friday evening has been 8 inches 15 cents as compared with 9 inches 43 cents at the same date last year. There have been since Friday continuous showers of rain. There are signs of more and timely rain.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

225,26—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Debsookar—Dhruv and M—Part heard

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Lindhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas and Co—Mitchell and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report,

378,70—Wadia and G—[illegible] and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Craigie L—[illegible] vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Craigie L—[illegible] vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Long Causes.

883,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

277,07—Payne G S and M—Feroze Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Mitchell J and M

286,81—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

287,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Gokuldas Cooverjee

208,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

162,01—In person—Sobar Shivra Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nusserally—In person

724,05—Sarwarkhan and D—Bai Sarwadibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Petersonjee R and K

403,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee Lindhur and Co—Little and Co

97,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Gomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Jamahomed and another

113,01—Desai and D—Jagjiwan Raley vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

100,03—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Gomar Jamal and others vs Haroo Jamasheed and others—Inverarity

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Hamdeen vs Bibiia Mahodoo Cadum

943,01—Malvi B and M—Bhimraj Lachminarayen and others vs Dunjee Hirjee—Matuchai J and M

231,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navarzai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

79,01—Bhatelwalker and K—Madan Gopal and others vs The Bank Company—Dr

Long Causes.

991,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soonderdas Curseondas Valubdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

548,01—In person—Sobhagchund Tullookchund vs Govurdhandas Motiram and another.

272,01—Dastoory and K—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mamajiwala D and J.

630,01—Bhashankar and K—Bai Boscoover widow vs Dossa Hansraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

828,00—Serafino and J—Lal F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Santham B and N.

497,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladka valad widow—M H and M.

227,01—Dalsukh and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khanderao and S.

251,2081,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrowjee Purshotumdas vs Tikamchand Manockchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

72,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

77,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jemabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

3,02—Sheetlaum B and N—Jamsetjee Rattonjee Mistri vs Ebrahimbhai Hassanbhai and others—Mathuobai C and M

456,02—Wadia and G—Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others vs Manockjee Eduljee Contractor and others—Muljee and H

61,02—Bhashankar and K—Bai Moti vs Manilal Chhaganlal Mehta—Herald D

124,02—Payne G S and M—J E Sassoon and others vs Aga Mirza Hidayatulla Shorazee and others—Edgelow G and W

132,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotum Babajee Patharia—In person

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHOWN.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

43,02—Craigie L and C—Sir S S Sing and another vs S G Halliday and another

190,01—Jehangir and S—, bunchiujee Keshorejee vs Shalaw Tarajee

63,02—Pestonji S and M—Jethabai Kunwalal vs Kesherlal Himmundmal and another

246,02—Pestonji H and J—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Eastbay Mails Anderlay

265,02—R S Motabhoy—Rychund Luckajee and others vs Morarjee

264,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee N Tata vs Shantaram N Debsookar—Dhruv and M—Part heard

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Lindhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas and Co—Mitchell and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report,

378,70—Wadia and G—[illegible] and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Craigie L—[illegible] vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Craigie L—[illegible] vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co

Long Causes.

883,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co

277,07—Payne G S and M—Feroze Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Mitchell J and M

286,81—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee

287,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Gokuldas Cooverjee

208,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee

162,01—In person—Sobar Shivra Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nusserally—In person

724,05—Sarwarkhan and D—Bai Sarwadibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Petersonjee R and K

403,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee Lindhur and Co—Little and Co

97,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Gomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Jamahomed and another

113,01—Desai and D—Jagjiwan Raley vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M

100,03—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Gomar Jamal and others vs Haroo Jamasheed and others—Inverarity

371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Hamdeen vs Bibiia Mahodoo Cadum

943,01—Malvi B and M—Bhimraj Lachminarayen and others vs Dunjee Hirjee—Matuchai J and M

231,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navarzai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co

79,01—Bhatelwalker and K—Madan Gopal and others vs The Bank Company—Dr

Long Causes.

991,01—Unwala and P—Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody vs Soonderdas Curseondas Valubdas—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

548,01—In person—Sobhagchund Tullookchund vs Govurdhandas Motiram and another.

272,01—Dastoory and K—Jugjeewan Muljee and others vs Moghibai and others—Mamajiwala D and J.

630,01—Bhashankar and K—Bai Boscoover widow vs Dossa Hansraj and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

828,00—Serafino and J—Lal F de Souza vs J M Gomes—Santham B and N.

497,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Karsondas Gowandjee vs Ladka valad widow—M H and M.

227,01—Dalsukh and D—Vithal Dayal vs Nanabhai Sadanandjee—Khanderao and S.

251,2081,00—Crawford B and Co—Narrowjee Purshotumdas vs Tikamchand Manockchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

72,02—Muljee C and V—Gangjee Lukhmidas vs The English Press and Manufacturing Co—Wadia and G.

77,02—Thakurdas and Co—Jemabai widow vs Karimbhai Gangjee and another—In person.

3,02—Sheetlaum B and N—Jamsetjee Rattonjee Mistri vs Ebrahimbhai Hassanbhai and others—Mathuobai C and M

456,02—Wadia and G—Raghunathdas Gopaldas and others vs Manockjee Eduljee Contractor and others—Muljee and H

61,02—Bhashankar and K—Bai Moti vs Manilal Chhaganlal Mehta—Herald D

124,02—Payne G S and M—J E Sassoon and others vs Aga Mirza Hidayatulla Shorazee and others—Edgelow G and W

132,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotum Babajee Patharia—In person

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHOWN.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

43,02—Craigie L and C—Sir S S Sing and another vs S G Halliday and another

190,01—Jehangir and S—, bunchiujee Keshorejee vs Shalaw Tarajee

63,02—Pestonji S and M—Jethabai Kunwalal vs Kesherlal Himmundmal and another

246,02—Pestonji H and J—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Eastbay Mails Anderlay

265,02—R S Motabhoy—Rychund Luckajee and others vs Morarjee

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem to-day. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at Victoria Dock No. [illegible] at 8 a.m. sharp. Native female and deck passengers must be at the new Dandi Bunder near Prince's Dock with all their luggage and bedding for disinfection at 6-30 a.m. sharp:—

Ire Mr J [illegible] Patell Mr Justice R M
[illegible]scom Mr J H Russell Capt R G
Fox Col H C Scott Mr and Mrs and child
Grant Lieut G P Wadsworth Mr
Kaye Mr Henry Wortsige Col J
Lydiard Lieut Col A G D Wannieck Mr F G
Martin Mr W F

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, JULY 19.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Maiden Plate—Beryl and Vedette.
Maiden Arab Plate—Young Talisman.
The Jolly Stakes—Sanjak.
The Mercantile Stakes—Onyan.
The Company Bred Plate—Dictator.
Selling Plate—Buster II, Chota Saheb and Flashlight.

CECIL GRAY,
Poona, 17th July. Secretary, W. I. C.

COMMERCIAL JAPAN.

THE HOUSE OF MITSUI.

MR. A. NORMAN has contributed an interesting illustrated article entitled "Commercial Japan" to the June number of the "Imperial Argus," from which we cull the following:—

The people of Japan have shown that they possess enterprise, perseverance, and faith in their own capabilities. Messrs. Mitsui and Co. conduct one-sixth of the total foreign trade of Japan and practically control her industries. The enormous extent of their banking arrangements and financial operations, moreover, are "subjects for wonderment to those of us in the west who are accustomed to a diversity of interests in almost every department of trade. We have now become familiar with Trusts, which, however, are the consolidation of one or more enterprises. In the case of Messrs. Mitsui and Co., the firm is an individual organisation established many centuries ago, and after numerous and continuous industrial successes and achievements has blossomed forth at the present day into a vast and complicated commercial machine, which has many divisions, each of which, carries out its operations on a scale which has no parallel in Europe or America. To the people of Japan the name of Mitsui is as familiar as is that of the Rothschilds to the nations of the West. The Mitsuis to-day comprise eleven families having the same common ancestor and bearing the same surname. The influence and credit of these families collectively form the firm of Mitsui and Co. The Mitsui families sprang from an ancient and illustrious race, its line comes clearly into view in the 13th century from a certain Nagaiye, who, being made a noble, established himself at his domain in Mitsui-mura. Hence the surname. It was, however, in the middle of the 16th century that one of the family became a merchant, and it was his son, born in 1633 and Takatoshi by name, who first laid the foundation of the present firm. Takatoshi invented and introduced the system of cash-retailing; further, he organised a system for the collection and remittance of money, and this, be it remembered, when economic science was but in a very rudimentary condition, when monetary transactions were almost unknown in the country. Later, he established, in order to conduct a foreign trade, a branch house at Nagasaki, at that time the only port at which foreigners were allowed to trade. Under Takatoshi's able management the business rapidly developed and flourished. The name of Mitsui soon spread all over the country. Takatoshi had laid down certain rules by which his successive generations should lead in unity and harmony, and at all times continue and co-operate in the furtherance of the business founded by himself, but they were unaccomplished at his death. Ten years later, however, his son established what may be called the Constitution of the House of Mitsui and from this time dates the real consolidation of the various branches. And it is entirely due to the fidelity to the rules by each succeeding generation that the long and prosperous career of the firm has continued to the present day. In 1893, the date of the restoration of the Meiji Era, an important epoch was opened in the history of the firm. While the new Government, under the direct control of the Crown, was in process of consolidation, the Mitsuis acted as its principal financial agent, and it was a great measure due to this aid that the new régime was enabled to bridge over a great and terrible crisis with which it was then threatened from within and without. After passing through financial straits, the Mitsuis applied themselves with new energy and vigour to the reform and amelioration of their business undertakings somewhat on the model of Western procedure. In 1875 the old Exchange house was transformed into a bank on a joint stock system; this was the first private bank established in Japan. In the same year a new, yet a most important undertaking was organised for the purpose of general trading, and more particularly that of foreign Trade. Thus has this great firm been developed gradually but progressively. The sphere of influence which the Mitsuis possess in the economic world of Japan is so vast and extensive that it is difficult to give anything like a comprehensive survey of it. The undertakings of the Mitsuis are, however, divisible into four distinct institutions, namely, Mitsui Ginko (Banking), Mitsui Kosan Kaisha (Mining), Mitsui Gofukuten (Dry-goods stores), and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading). They are solely owned by the eleven families of Mitsui conjointly, who assume an unlimited responsibility for the liabilities of the Companies. Their combined nearly super-human business and enterprise in the commercial and industrial worlds of Japan—banking, mining, home commerce, foreign trade, shipping, fisheries, agency business, silk manufacturing, retail trade, iron and engineering works. The works of the Mitsuis as they are to a great extent undertaken with the object of public benefit rather than private gain. Messrs. Mitsui took a prominent part in the foundation of the first State Bank in Japan. In 1876 the Mitsui Bank was organised upon a joint stock system, and in 1893, by the enactment of the Commercial Code, it was remodelled to an unlimited liability concern. It is the direct successor of the first Bank of Japan in the extent of its transactions. There are branch offices of the bank in all the principal towns thoughout the country, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha is the style under which the general trading and shipping business is conducted. It is in this department that the power and resources of the firm are put forth to their fullest extent, and by which the name of Mitsui is familiar to Western nations. It may be interesting to glance briefly at the history of Japan's foreign intercourse. In ancient times the foreign intercourse of Japan was limited to Corea, and later, to China also. But since the visit of the Portuguese and Spanish traders in the middle of sixteenth century, the nation gradually began to carry on an extensive intercourse with the European as well as the Asiatic countries. With the spread of foreign commerce the introduction of Christianity followed as a natural course. In 1568, the Catholic missionaries were permitted to reside at Kyoto. Christianity spread, and many of the great nobles became fervent disciples of Christian religion. Meanwhile foreign intercourse continued steadily. Several noblemen sent their envoys to the Court of the Vatican to receive the blessings of the Pope. In 1592 patents granting a trade with foreign countries were conferred upon several merchant ships. Enterprising merchants soobed at higher positions (Phillipines, &c. Thus the foreign trade developed for some hundred years, until in 1633 by a rebellion occasioned by the attempts of the Jesuits to make Christian converts, it received a rude check. After this missionaries were expelled from the country, the converts were put to death, and all foreign intercourse was strictly prohibited under the severest penalties. By this single and impolitic act, therefore, the development of the country was retarded for more than two centuries. Raw silk and some other articles, however, were allowed to be imported under certain conditions, and a few Dutch merchants were suffered to reside in Deshima a small island off the harbour of Nagasaki. Touching the importation of raw silk, it may be mentioned that although it stands foremost among the export articles of Japan by the annual export of more than a million pounds sterling worth to the United States, two centuries ago she had to rely upon China and elsewhere for the supply of her domestic requirements. Takatoshi, the founder of the house of Mitsui, opened at this time a branch house at Nagasaki in order to import silk goods. But the anti-foreign policy of the Government was most rigidly adhered to for two centuries. In 1853, however, the American squdron under Commodore Perry forced open the door of Japan, and with the Meiji Restoration of 1867 a complete open-door policy was established. The new Government encouraged industry and commerce by every possible means. The Mitsuis were appointed by the Government the controllers of foreign trade business. They established a separate department of trading in Tokio and began to work the business on a large scale. The principal articles of the Company's export trade are coal, cotton, yarn raw silk, rice, cotton cloth, copper, silver, camphor sulphur, matches, &c., and the United States, Borneland, China Hongkong and India are the pricipal countries to which these articles are exported. Raw silk is chiefly exported to the United States, where the New York branch transacts the firm's business. Japan rice is exported to Marseilles, Hamburg, Browen, Amsterdam, &c., through the branch office in London, and to the United States through the New York office. The Mitsuis were the pioneers of the rice export business. Coal is exported to almost every port in the East. The Company's transactions in the coal trade are of a most extensive character, dealing as it does in two and a quarter millions of tons yearly, or just one-third of the whole annual coal production of Japan. Of this amount 30 per cent is exported. The coals they deal with are all of the best quality for steaming and other purposes; they comprise among others, those of Miike, Tagawa, and Yamano Mines owned by the Mitsui Mining Co., and such noted coals as Kanada, Ohnoura, Hokoku, &c. Cotton yarns are exported to Hongkong and Chinese ports. In 1898 the Company exported to the value of eight and a half million yen, or nearly one-third of Japan's whole export cotton yarns. The articles are mostly those that are manufactured by the Kanegafuchi, Kuishui, and other cotton mills, in all of which the Mitsui firm possess large interests. As the United States and Great Britain are the two chief countries exporting to Japan, so the articles imported by the Company are mostly from these two. The principal articles are cotton, cotton cloth, raw sugar, railway materials, machinery, opium, kerosine oil, wool, woolen cloth, beans, beancakes, &c. Raw cotton is imported from the United States, India, China and Egypt. Three years ago the Company imported, amounted to some 24,000,000 yen, or 40 per cent, of Japan's cotton import trade. Railway materials and machinery are imported from England and the United States. The Company's imports during 1899 were equivalent to 65 per cent. of the total imports of these articles to Japan. It may be noted that Messrs Mitsui and Co. were the first who introduced the rails and railway locomotives manufactured in the United States to Japan. As Japan is, moreover, rapidly becoming a network of railroads, and as her manufacturing industries are being developed vigorously and energetically, these articles will form important items of import in the near future. Of the other articles raw wool and lead are imported from Australia, raw sugar from Java and the Phillipines, and bean and bean cakes from China, each of which is imported by Messrs. Mitsui by a large percentage of the totals. The Company represents several well-known English, European and American manufacturers in Japan, Corea and China. The Company owns a fleet of seven efficient steamers, all 100 AI, of gross tonnage aggregating to over 20,000 tons. They are almost exclusively engaged in the transportations of the Company's own merchandise to and from Shanghai, Rangoon, Java, and other Eastern ports. These steamers, however, though carrying over half a million tons of merchandise annually, are, of course, quite insufficient to transport all the Company's own goods. Indeed, the Company is one of the great charterers of steam and sail tonnage both in London and in the East. Mitsui Kos. a Kaisha is the Mitsui Mining Company, which was established in 1892. Its mining industry is comprehensive, and includes gold, silver, copper, lead, sulphur, and coal mines. In the Miike colliery there are five mines working which conjointly turn out more than 2,000 tons daily or an annual production of 800,000 tons. The Company also own large and important fisheries in Hokkaido; warehousing and storage accommodation in Tokio, and Kobe and the Shibaura Engineering Works in Tokio is generally considered as one of the best machinery works in Japan. Engines and boilers of the best description are made at the works and the electric plant also manufactured here has obtained a notable distinction throughout the East for its excellent workmanship and finish. From what has been said, it will be seen that the house of Mitsui is engaged in almost every branch of the industrial and commercial developmens of Japan. The extent of its operations will now be recognised as practically unbounded; its social influence, moreover, is considera a bleand the organisation remarkable in every respect.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

HOW PEACE WAS SIGNED.

IN a letter to the "Daily Telegraph," dated Pretoria June 1st, Mr. Bennett Burleigh writes:—

Although the Boer delegates at Vereeniging smoked, ate, and drank a good deal, they found time for much talking. If my wires have gone through, you will have learned that ostensibly the Convention was a divided house. Some twenty-four in all were malcontents for "No surrender." Of the whole body of delegates a score or more of Transvaalers, and a dozen of Orange Colonials, were professedly neutral or undecided. The remainder, as intimated, were openly for "peace," on the terms conceded by the British Government. In short, including the malcontents, on a quiet and indirect test vote it was found that there was a clear majority, of all the delegates, of four in favour of peace. I never had any doubt that if the ballot were used the result would disclose a surprising increase of strength of the party favouring immediate and unconditional surrender. So much you must have easily guessed from my various communications, and further, that Peace was assured. The issue has justified me and the soundness of the sources of my information Acting under the instruction of His Government, and the Commandant-General, Louis Botha, Smuts, Secretary Reitz, a week or so ago, issued broadcast a circular to the commandos in favour of peace. The document set out that they were at the end of their resources; that food stuffs were almost unobtainable; and that greater hardships and sufferings would still have to be faced; that neither protection nor security could hereafter be afforded to retain possession of such stock as still remained in the Burghers' hands; and that they could not fight any more battles, as their ammunition was all but exhausted, and it was now impossible to replenish their stores. Undoubtedly that circular had very great weight, in bringing many of those still in the field to their senses.

Vereeniging Convention faithfully reflected much of all that is staunch and good in the Boer nature and also something of the obstinate spirit of the Dopper Burghers and their kidney. There were perfervid and wild outbursts of talk, charges, challenges, and counter-statements. But of all the speeches which fired the meeting and made the deepest impression they were, in order, those of ex-Attorney-General Smuts and General Louis Botha. I am told, by more than one who heard them, that no more eloquent and no more convincing oratory was ever addressed to any assembly. And to these speakers, Smuts and Botha, is mainly due the credit of bringing the whole Convention into line and to favour of the acceptance of the British terms. When they had concluded their address the Burghers voted almost solidly for peace. News to the effect that the Convention had declared for the acceptance of our terms was wired during yesterday, Saturday afternoon, to Lords Kitchener and Milner. A little after 6 p.m. the same evening, yesterday, Lord Milner travelled by "special" back from Johannesburg to Pretoria, arriving here shortly after 8 p.m. The authorities strove to conceal the fact, but it leaked out all the same that the Boer delegates were also returning, coming from Vereeniging with their answer. Saturday had been set as the date for the Convention to rise, but an extension of time, it is said, had been granted until next Tuesday. It was 10-15 p.m. when the Boer delegates' special train ran into Pretoria Station. Quite a number of people had gathered upon the platform chiefly railway hands, Imperial Mounted Rifles, and military, for the rumour of things in the air had drawn them thither. It was seen that there were four saloons in the train than hitherto. At least thirty persons must have journeyed to this capital by the Convention special. Very sedately they alighted. But it was soon mooted that "peace" was settled. In haste the little local "cuts of the Transvaal Hotel and two or three vehicles had been engaged. Somewhere near a dozen squeezed into the former four-wheelers, a few more rode in the barouche and Cape-cart provided and a party numbering over half a score followed the vehicles afoot to Lord Kitchener's residence 400 yards distant.

And the little crowd, expectant followed the Burghers as is the way with even male humanity. It was long after 10 p.m. ere the vehicles started and the baggage was piled on handcarts long. Indeed, after the hour when under martial law the provost-marshal is supreme and none must be abroad without very special permits. But the police and sentries caught the infection of "War is ended," and so let all and sundry go without challenge. As usual one could distinguish all the Boer leaders in the throng that drove to Lord Kitchener's—Mr. Schalk Burger, Commandant-General Louis Botha, Oig Lucas Meyer, with his flowing beard, Christian De Wet, Generals Lemmer, Lukas Meyer, Muller, and the upright Mr. Reitz and Krogh, Herzog, Kunier, Kemp, and many more. The house allotted to the [illegible] of Lord Kitchener, and thither most of the Burghers went. But there were electric lights shining brilliantly in the Commander-in-Chief's apartments, Colonel Henderson, D. M. I., Captain Marker, and others, with half a dozen or more of the Boer leaders, passed up while the Scots Guards on sentry saluting. They proceeded to the large room where Lord Kitchener does all his work. There they found Lord Milner, as well as the Commander-in-Chief. After a brief greeting, the terms, or Articles of Peace, were produced and read over. Thereupon, as I believe, the five Boer leaders deputed to do so at once rose and attached their signatures in token of submission and acceptance. It was done—and was signed! These five signatories were Schalk Burger, Louis Botha, Christian De Wet, Reitz, and Smuts. And so peace was, I trust, concluded for ever 'twixt Briton and Boer. The actual moment of signature was at 11.12 p.m., May 31, 1902. We had heard at the train it was so to be, but no official reports could prevent the truth getting out even from Lord Kitchener. Within a very few minutes thereafter the fact was being shouted and sung in the gaily-lit and ordinarily respectable streets of Pretoria, and jovial Britons and Boers were eggregiously congratulating each other [illegible] the capitulation in the event, to our burdensome. General Louis Botha and his brother—possibly C De Wet—will have places upon the Advisory Council that is to assist in administering affairs until the period is ripe for the creation of representative government. Lord Kitchener rarely does things by halves. To-day over 150 complete new suits of clothes, shirts, &c., have been purchased —oh, woful Sabbath-breaking—packed, and sent down to Vereeniging to redress the Burghers. Nay, more, the "Bird Cage" doors have been opened and certain of the Boer prisoners of war released on parole. The redoubtable Kruitzinger, a strapping, stalwart, genial fellow, and his adjutant sat next me at lunch to-day. He is now quite recovered from his wounds. Aye, and there are Boers and Boers in town, for Mr. Piet De Wet, another tall, magnificent, burly specimen of a man, has been waiting about the streets for several days past. I know he vowed that if his brother Christian did not act sensibly and come in, he would go out and fetch him by the scruff of the neck. And that was in the way of brotherly love to save him and his country from a worse fate, for the lesser Christian is a bit of a Tartar.

MEN ACTING AS MERE MACHINES.

"One man, it was found, laboured regularly nearly eighteen hours a day. Asked if, in spite of this long-continued strain, he was always able to sleep, he said that at any moment he could put himself to sleep in any position, whether tired or not. At night the mere fact of hearing a neighbouring clock strike twelve immediately caused him to slumber. And he always woke of his own accord at six in the morning."

This was evidence taken by a certain Labour Commission. Here was an example of a human being who had so completely given himself up to work that his whole existence was, as it were, conducted mechanically. He could even sleep at will.

"Men who, in various ways, become really machines come for the most part within three classes," says an authority. "There are those who possessed of a desire to prosper, or fearful of relapsing into formerly experienced poverty, are never happy unless working. There are others capable only of such inferior work that they have to toil an excessive number of hours in order to live. And there is a third class of individuals who, strange to say, have not the initiative to undertake anything else than their accustomed daily round of ordinary duties. As year succeeds year, persons of this stamp are frequently found to have worn for themselves a groove so deep that they see nothing of the world beyond it."

There is a case of a foreign settler in East London who had a hair-dressing saloon. Opened at 8 a.m. this closed at 10 at night, during the whole of which time the proprietor worked in the shop. He held also an agency for various Continental special foods and attending to this often kept him up two or three hours after midnight. On Sundays he was busy all day cleaning the premises and washing and ironing towels, aprons, &c. After several years of this life the man fell ill, was taken to the hospital, and escaped the very first day he was allowed to get up and dress. Habit made him work, so he reopened his shop and in a few days was dead.

Although risen to comparative affluence, the head of a big engineering works, who had once been poor, maintained his policy of never resting. "I have a feeling," he said "that if I do not waste a moment Providence will never desert me." Compelled at last to have a fortnight's holiday, he pretended to take long walks, but in reality went daily from his hotel to apartments which he had secretly taken near at hand, and where he thought out and perfected a new invention. Doctors find such cases as these very difficult to prescribe for. "A man, overworked at an occupation to which he is devoted, may fail into worse health if forced to desist from it. The brain then becomes ill as well as the body."

To convert a man, physically, into an imitation of a machine is, we know, no difficult task. Long distance athletes clearly prove this. Soldiers, again, afford instances. During the last army manœuvres of one country a batch of foot soldiers was especially trained for long distance marching. After travelling a prodigious number of miles they were commanded to halt and fire. Not one man could bring his rifle to his shoulder and take aim. Yet at the word "March!" all of them, tottering and unsteady as they were, started promptly to limp on again. They could not perform a fresh action, but their marching had become automatic.

"Cassell's Saturday Journal."

ALARMING EXPLOSION NEAR MADRID.

THE KING A SPECTATOR.

A GUNPOWDER magazine on an encampment at Carabanchel, five miles from Madrid, exploded the other morning. Two persons were killed and fourteen injured. The shock was felt for many miles round, and scores of houses were damaged. The people at first thought an aerolite had fallen. The doors of the halls of the Royal Palace were thrown open by the force of the explosion, and many panes of glass were smashed. The King himself and many members of the Royal household and a large crowd hurried quickly to the spot to ascertain the extent of the disaster.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

THE intelligence of people may be gauged by asking them to make a circle on paper with a pencil and noting in which direction the hand is moved. The good students in a mathematical class draw circles from left to right. The inferiority of the softer sex as well as the male dunces is shown by their drawing from right to left. Asylum patients do the same.

The critics are coming! Every visitor from the Colonies or from any foreign country will form an opinion of England during the next three weeks, and will deliver himself of it when at home again. We are to undergo an examination in civilisation! It is to be hoped that the crowd will bear this in mind.

The Morning, a vessel of 400 tons register, lopt Hull on July 10, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Colbeck, for the purpose of finding the Discovery, which is somewhere in the Antarctic Circle. Colonel Colbeck sailed in one of the Wilson liners from Hull for many years, and he was a member of Borchgrevink's expedition which went out to the Antarctic regions about three years ago. The Discovery left Littelton, New Zealand, on December 23 last, and the Morning now goes out to her with stores and provisions.

It would be contrary to the whole course of British colonial development for the last hundred years to suppose that self-government will not be honestly granted to the Boers in return for an honest desire to profit by it. England will in time give the Boers as British subjects, all that an Australian, Canadian or New Zealand citizen of the Empire has obtained or could legitimately ask for.—"Commercial Advertiser," New York.

National and Municipal expenditure in Norway has grown at such a pace, that already over 33 per cent. of all private incomes is earmarked for the tax-gatherer. No wonder emigration shows such alarming increases, and unless retrenchment takes the place of the present ruinous policy there will soon be no population in the country to tax.

In the stomach of a bullock killed by a Hadleigh butcher there were found 99 pieces of brick, two nails, and a small piece of iron. One of the nails had pierced the stomach and was partly embedded in the fat. The whole of the brick was quite smooth, and some pieces were as large as a hen's egg.

It is curious how quickly and completely the word Uitlander has dropped out of the South African vocabulary. Thirty months ago it was impossible to imagine any sustained conversation in which the hateful term did not recur with wearying frequency; it was impossible to take up any South African paper in which it was not to be met with at least once in every column, or any Johannesburg or Pretoria paper in which it did not occur dozens of times in a single short paragraph. Now it has gone."—Bloemfontein Post."

The present position of the law is perfectly intolerable. It permits almost any gas, water, or power company, by complying with certain conditions, to rip open the roadway at their own sweet will, irrespective of the convenience of the public. Failing a complete system of subways along all main thoroughfares, there should be an absolute close time for road excavations and when they are permitted they ought to be conducted as far as possible at night time.—"London Argus."

Unless we allow the Yankee commercial traveller to step in and forestall us—and it will be our own fault if we do—the renascence of South Africa ought to stimulate a good many of our home industries. We have shown that the South African war has been a source of profit to many; we believe that peace will be a source of greater profit to many more, provided we take some sensible steps to keep the new market for our own people, and do not let American goods "like a tide, soak all-effacing in."—"Saturday Review."

Formerly, when a young man was finished at college he set about learning a profession or a business and gaining a wife at the same time. When he was prepared for the one he was ready for the other. It is vastly different now, for now the youths must begin where the old folks leave off. The whole after the hour when under martial law the provost-topsy-turvy disarrangement of that which is natural and proper may all be attributed to that growth of luxury which is the most marked characteristic of the age in which we live.—"Ainslee's Magazine".

The rose is, of course, our national flower, soft and fragrant to those who touch it respectfully, but armed with a hundred thorns, like Briareus, to those who pluck it rudely or unadvisedly. The rose [illegible] all its beauty and variety may fairly and freely be taken as representing the character of the whole British people. It is the one flower that grows all over the world, and nowhere more luxuriantly than in South Africa, as at Pretoria, Johannesburg, and elsewhere. As the sun never sets on the British possessions, so also we may say that the rose never ceases to bloom therein.—"Field".

Quite recently, writes a Vienna correspondent, a Russian grand duke and his wife visited the Patriarch Joachim III. in Constantinople, and begged his blessing at the altar. While the patriarchal benediction was being given the grand duchess drew a camera from under her cloak and snapshoted the venerable patriarch. No notice was taken of the incident at the time, but later on a legation secretary was informed that unless a formal apology were offered the matter would be reported to the highest authorities.

The restoration of Exeter Cathedral bells has now been completed at a cost of £7,750. The former long peal [illegible] has hitherto been challenged in weight by the tenor bell in St. Paul's Cathedral, though the difference was only slight. Grandisonus, however, has been recast and its weight increased, so that it is now about 3 tons 13cwt., or, roughly, half a ton heavier than the tenor of St. Paul's. Thus a longstanding controversy is definitely settled as a result of the restoration work.

No one who values whatever architectural reputation the metropolis may be held to possess can fail to note, with feel

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

PARIS IN PUTNEY.

Paris in Earl's Court has been suffering schockingly, and most undeservedly, from the cold winds and the drenching rains of this "month of roses," for whatever may be the attractions under cover—and they are "numerous and costly" at Earl's Court, like the presents of the "fashionable wedding"—visitors cannot very well do without the excitement of strolling round the bandstand, scalloping screamingly along the switchback railway, or being sent by the waterchut attendants bouncing over an illuminated lake like an ingeniously thrown oyster-shell! These little excursions represent the leading features of an Exhibition, but they cannot comfortably be taken in pelting and persistent rain.

But, wet or fine—or rain or "shine", as Buffalo Bill was want to announce in the advertisements of his "Wild West"—there is sure to be a full attendance at Mr. Alexander F. Henderson's own little Paris in Putney at his Grand Theatre near Putney Bridge on the afternoon of Friday, July 11th, for at that place and time, the principal exhibit will be none other than Sarah Bernhardt her own divine self, and the side-shows will be represented in the persons of her most excellent company. The Parisians of Putney and elsewhere will doubtless flock to this grand exhibition of French dramatic art in their hundreds, even though the skies may be dropping rain of the feline and canine sort, for although I have discovered, to my extra cost, that the Grand Theatre, Fulham, is outside the cabman's radius, rain may be well defied by 'bus, train, tram, and tube and with these means of progressive shelter, the S. W. district of London positively hums. This will make Sarah Bernhardt's third visit to the Grand since its opening, which shows that they manage these things pretty well in Putney—for surely we who ride forth from London's centre have Putney on the forward leg and Fulham on the backward when we step into the "Grand Theatre, Fulham"

THE SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER.

It is the "innings" of the youthful in most branches of industry nowadays, and so it comes to pass, in a perfectly natural way, that the youngest man "in front" at the Putney-Fulham Grand is its sole lessee and manager, Mr. Alexander F. Henderson. But Mr. Henderson, young as he is (which is not so young as he looks), is different to the run of juvenile "guvnors." He has, as the phrase goes, put in his time—and twenty years of it; no one would think it, to look at him and to know his age, but the fair-haired young "sole lessee and manager," with the slight but athletic frame, the quick step, and the keen "watch out" for the welfare of his beautiful theatre, began early. Fresh from a two years' schooling in Paris, which put the polish to the French he learnt under Mr. Albert Chevalier's father at the Kensington Grammar School ("J. O. C.," as that dear old French master was called by the boys, is most affectionately remembered by all who struggled with the verbs under his guidance), Mr. Henderson began his business career at the Criterion Theatre in 1882, and began it, at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Wyndham, and by his own wish, at the very bottom of the ladder. After ten years' service with Mr. Wyndham, during which he carefully learnt all there was to learn in the way of theatrical management (for he always had the determination to have a theatre of his own, and he wanted to know what to do with it when he got it), young Henderson joined Mr. Weedon Grossmith, who made his first appearance as a full-blown acting manager on the night that Mr. Grossmith, in "The New Boy," made the first appearance as a full-grown schoolboy.

THE NEW BOY FOR THE OLD.

Mr. Wyndham was by no means pleased at parting with his young and very much alive assistant, and as for Mr. Henderson himself, when he passed out of the good old "Cri," he felt very much like having one himself; but ambition is one thing and sentiment another, and we all know which of the two is the better master to serve, and if Mr. Henderson went from his old friend to the "New Boy" with a pang, he was certainly accompanied as well with the feeling that he was working for the end he had made up his mind to attain. Mr. Henderson attained that end within a remarkably short space of time, to, at the termination of his three years' agreement with Mr. Weedon Grossmith, he was discovered superintending the building of his present theatre! Never, perhaps, was ambition of the kind satisfied so quickly as in the case of young Henderson; and never, perhaps, was a "sole lessee and manager" more anxious than he to let everyone know that the great wish of his life could never have been fulfilled but for the help of two of his dearest friends—Mr. Joseph Pyke, who believed in him to the extent of building the Fulham Theatre for him, and Mr. Charles Wyndham, who taught him in the old days how to make a theatre a success.

MORE ACHIEVEMENTS.

I have dwelt at some length upon the subject of Mr. Henderson because his case is a remarkable one, and his life, if uneventful in romance and adventure, is charged with the record of notable achievements. Since he opened the Grand with "The Geisha" in August, 1897, Mr. Henderson has not had a failure. Instead of letting out his beautiful theatre as a weekly refuge for third-rate touring companies, he has run it as far as possible on West End lines, and engaged at different times nearly every bright particular star in the theatrical firmament. Hence success. Sarah Bernhardt, as I have already said, pays her third yearly visit to this suburban theatre on July 11th; Ellen Terry has been seen there; and no less a Belgravian couple than the Kendals have produced upon its fine stage, for the first time in London, as any as five new plays. Of this Mr. Henderson is naturally very proud; but above all recollections he treasures that of his having been asked by Mr. Charles Wyndham to open Wyndham's Theatre, and of all possessions he values most highly a remarkable letter of gratitude he received from his old chief when, after a year's management of Wyndham's, he found the business of two theatres too heavy upon his health, and decided to work solely in the interests of his beloved Grand; where, by the way, Mr. Martin Harvey made his final appearances in "The Only Way" last week, prior to his departure for America.

THE SAILOR CRITIC

That most successful theatrical "company flotation," "H.M.S. Irresponsible" (Captain Arthur Roberts) touched Plymouth last week, and the audiences on most nights, as may well be imagined, were largely made up of sailors and their lassies, or, as Mr. Arthur Roberts humorously addressed them on one occasion, "Plymouth Brethren and Brethrenesses." The "full-speed-ahead" fun of the piece was thoroughly enjoyed and understood by the sailors as a body, for Jack does not see so much time at sea as to lose touch with the sentiment of the comparative moment, and can appreciate up-to-date satire with most play-But there were two or three old salts who piece seriously, and exhibited the most tonances that were ever seen outside the ton Court; and one of these, talking e comedy and the irresponsible come-vorn, was heard to remark; "What ain't nateral. I've seed some ships, e captains, and I've seed some crews; -S. "Irresponsible," and this 'ere d this 'ere crew at the theayter—t myself on a bloomin' canal

CHESTRA AND THE GLUE-POT.

ly funny story told to me the os "of "gage," by clever Mr. he Gaiety. He was in theatrical with Mr. Fred Storey, comedian, painter (concerning whose "prac. t long ago made some observations as); and the two were playing in a dy—I think it was "Morocco Bound"—had taken to a theatre not inconveniently far from Croydon. The stage, said Mr. Grattan, was simply horrible—full of knots, bumps, and cracks; so bad, indeed that even Fred Storey complained that it hurt him when he fell on it. And Fred Storey is famous in the profession for falling about the stage without damaging himself. The time came for Fred Storey's "show" dance, and in this he performed a lot of what he calls "rollypoly overs" on the fearfully uneven stage, doing himself a deal of "grievous bodily harm" in the process, and not improving his temper. Added to the evil of an uneven stage was a singularly uneven band of musicians, who, in the magic of his dance, were as much "all over the place" as the dancer himself. Going off after this performance with something which is said to have sounded like unladylike language emerging from his mouth, he encountered a man who was passing to the property room with a pot of hot glue. Storey seized this, and went on for what was as usual a terrific encore; but instead of dancing again, he walked down to the puzzled chef d'orchestre and gravely handed him the glue-pot. As he walked slowly off, the poor musician (which indeed he was) called after him in agitated tones (for the handle of the pot was uncomfortably hot), "What am I to do with this, Mr. Storey?" Storey looked round as he was leaving the stage, and replied quite seriously: "Oh, you are to keep it to glue your hand together!"

THE NEW APOLLO MANAGER.

The engagement by Mr. Henery Lowenfeld of Mr. E. H. Kelly as actingmanager at the Apollo Theatre represents a second modern instance—I know of no ancient one—of an actor who plays Society "stupids" on the stage being called upon to take a responsible business post in the front of the house. The other case was that of Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, who, at the St. James's Theater, would in one production be "playing the fool," so to speak, on the stage; and during another "run" performing the part of acting manager for Mr. George Alexander. Mr. E. H. Kelly, who in the character of the drawling "Johnnie" has ever looked the pest to the life (he will not I know, mind my saying that), made his first appearance in London with Mr. George Alexander (there's a curious coincidence!) in "The Struggle for Life" at the Avenue. This was in September, 1899; and at the end of that year, he "walked on" with Mr. Beerbohm Tree (who did more than walk on) in "The Dancing Girl" at the Haymarket, remaining a silent member of his company for eighteen months, and afterwards playing small parts in his various productions.

Great alarm has been caused in the province of Foggia, one of the most important wine-producing centres in Italy, by the appearance of an insect—the otiorhyncus—which destroys the leaves and shoots of the vines. Over 200 acres of valuable vineyards have already been destroyed by this pest. Fortunately another insect, the colusinus, which feeds on the former, has providentially appeared on the scene in vast numbers, writes our Rome correspondent. Curiously enough, the Prefect of Foggia is called Bacchus.

Falling Hair

Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

LIPTONS TEAS

JAMS & TART-FRUITS
were awarded the GOLD MEDAL of the
PARIS EXHIBITION.

LIPTONS COFFEES

received the Grand Prix.

DRINK and ENJOY
LIPTONS TEAS & COFFEES.

LIPTONS WHISKIES

THE BEST IN INDIA.

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,
A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

CALVERT'S

20 per cent. CARBOLIC SOAP

A pleasant Soap for toilet purposes.
Especially valuable in countries infested by Mosquitoes and other Insects to heal or secure immunity from their bites.
Each tablet in metal box.

CARBOLIC OINTMENT

An excellent remedy—
In summer for Sore Eyes and Sunburn.
In winter for Chilblains and Chapped Hands.
At all times for Bruises, Burns, Cuts, Piles, Scalds and Skin Ailments generally.
Free from animal fat.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER"

"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right.

"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.

"Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Superseded in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny Royal, &
Obtainable from BENSON & Co., Bombay
and Poona, and all Chemists.
Proprietor:—
MARTIN, Pharm. Chem. SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

SPECIAL LINE in HALL MARKED SILVER.

PHOTO FRAMES. SWEET DISHES.

Engraved Card Case, Rs. 15.

Silver Mount, Rs. 8.

Silver Back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver Mounted Powder Puff Bottle, Cut Glass, Rs. [illegible]

Sweet Dish, Rs. 10.

Silver Sweet Dish, Rs. 6, 8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 4.

Pair in Case, Rs. 37.

Silver Sweet Dish, Rs. 8. Large size, Rs. [illegible]

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12-8.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 12.

Sweet Dish, Rs. 1[illegible]

Cabinet, Rs. 22; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 18.

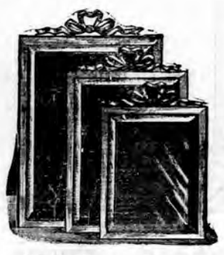
Cabinet, Rs. 12; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet, Rs. 16; Panels Rs. 55.

Cabinet, Rs. 26; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 9.

Cabinet Rs. 16; C[illegible] visite, Rs.

Cabinet, Rs. 9; Carte-de-visite Rs. 7. Midget, Rs. 2-8.


Cabinet Rs. 14; Carte-de-visite, Rs. 10

Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 18.

Rs. 2-8, 7-8, 20.

Cabinet Photo Frame, Rs. 20.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

COGNAC A.1. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. INVALIDS' PORT

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskies.

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies, and every other Wine of Good Quality.

AMOROSO SHERRY BOMBAY. PALL MALL WHISKY

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'DARTRING'
'LANOLINE'
'DARTRING' BRAND

Natural Toilet Preparations.

THE 'Dartring' BRAND appears upon all the original genuine 'Lanoline' Preparations.

'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in small and large collapsible tubes. Makes rough skins smooth and protects delicate complexions from the effects of wind and sun.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP is unequalled for cleansing and keeping the skin supple. It never irritates.

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

BEWARE OF THE PARTY OFFERING IMITATIONS.

"The Waverely Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

Pickwick, Pen can oddie" an imnt of great ue."
Engineer

Sold by all Stationers.

They come as a on and a blessing to men."
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACKIVER CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH

ABSOLUTELY "THE BEST"
LOW PRICED WATCH IN THE MARKET.

THE MATCHLESS
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
Guaranteed for One Year.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE ..... Rs. 10-0
In OXYDISED STEEL CASE... " 12-8
In FINE SILVER CASE ..... " 17-8

10 per cent. discount allowed to purchaser of 6 watches in a lot.

OTHER CHEAP LINES.

THE EXCEL, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and large size, MADE ON THE ROSKOPF SYSTEM with and without a seconds hand. A very strong and lasting Watch.

In NICKEL SILVER CASE..... Rs. 12.

THE BERNA, Keyless Lever Watch, medium and small size, As supplied to several Indian Railway Companies, for use on their lines, in NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 15. Made also in Hunting and Half Hunting Cases, Nickel Fine Silver; for particulars refer to Price List.

ABOVE RATES ARE NET CASH TERMS OR BY V.-P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

BOMBAY, 11, Hornby Road. CALCUTTA, 11, Dalhousie Square.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.

INVALUABLE IN ALL

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a Disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED what would otherwise have been A SERIOUS ILLNESS.

CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a* WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hurry, or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headaches, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the germ of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met, with a view to removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, disorders, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILLE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of TRETURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZARCOLITE, and PHOSPHONICE wrapped round with red paper.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HOME AT LAST.

HOW TO FURNISH SMARTLY WITHOUT DISTURBING CAPITAL.

IT is possible that many Officers and Indian Civilians are not aware of MESSRS. NORMAN & STACEY'S Entire Revolution in Furnishing. This well-known Firm has introduced a system of Insurance in their business, of which

MR. LABOUCHERE *writes in "TRUTH":*

"NORMAN & STACEY have introduced in their business an ingenious safeguard against the risk of loss to his widow or family through the death of the hirer. They give an insurance upon his life, so that if, for instance, a man gets **£300** worth of furniture on the hire-purchase system, and dies when instalments to the amount of **£190** have been paid, not only does the furniture become the property of his representatives, but the **£190** is also repaid to them."

Descriptive pamphlet will be sent (post free) on application to this paper, or to Messrs. NORMAN & STACEY, (LD.), 118, Queen Victoria Street, London.

Moderate Prices. Free Delivery Town or Country.

WHEN YOU ARRIVE HOME CALL & VIEW MODEL ROOMS BEFORE FURNISHING LOCALLY.

GILLOW & CO.

Founded 1695.

Double Grand Prix, Paris, 1900.

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, YACHT FITTERS, BUILDERS AND DECORATIVE ARTISTS, ESTATE AGENTS, &c.

GILLOW'S MAGNIFICENT GALLERIES, which have been recently extended and now include the Rooms that obtained the Double Grand Prix at the Paris Exhibition, 1900, are Open for the Inspection of Visitors from the Indian Empire.

GILLOW & CO. GIVE ESTIMATES AND CARRY OUT CONTRACTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

406 TO 410, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE GREAT THING IS THE OPTION

DUNLOP TYRES

are the only tyres offering choice of attachment.
Same Price. Same quality. Same guarantee.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
Telegrams—INFLATER, BOMBAY.
Para Mills—ASTON CROSS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is prepared from wheat and malted barley by machinery, is therefore **purely vegetable,** and during its preparation is **untouched by hand.**

MELLIN'S FOOD is a soluble dry extract, entirely free from starch and cane-sugar; the starch of the wheat having been transformed into dextrin and maltose by malt diastase. When added to diluted cow's milk **it produces a complete and perfect diet.**

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for Infants and Invalids;** and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining, and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

MOIR'S BREAKFAST BACON

In Tins.

Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

"**CAUTION.**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of and "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **forty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The **effect** of this Standard **Phosphoric** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **really marvellous.**

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the **first day of its administration** by a Remarkable **Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated.** The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with the "**Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,** London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable **testimonials** from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at **4s. 6d.** and **11s.** each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID FREEZERS.

THESE freezers will turn out Ice Cream at a much smaller cost, quicker and better than any other machine in the market. They will freeze any liquid. So simple that a child can manipulate it. Price **Rs 20-0** only. Cash with order or V. P. P. Apply to

BURMAN & Co.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
103/1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s ARE THE MOST CELEBRATED

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

HIGHLY APPRECIATED FOR THEIR EXQUISITE QUALITY EXCELLENCE AND DELICIOUSNESS.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIE

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA'S & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp, & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS; GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

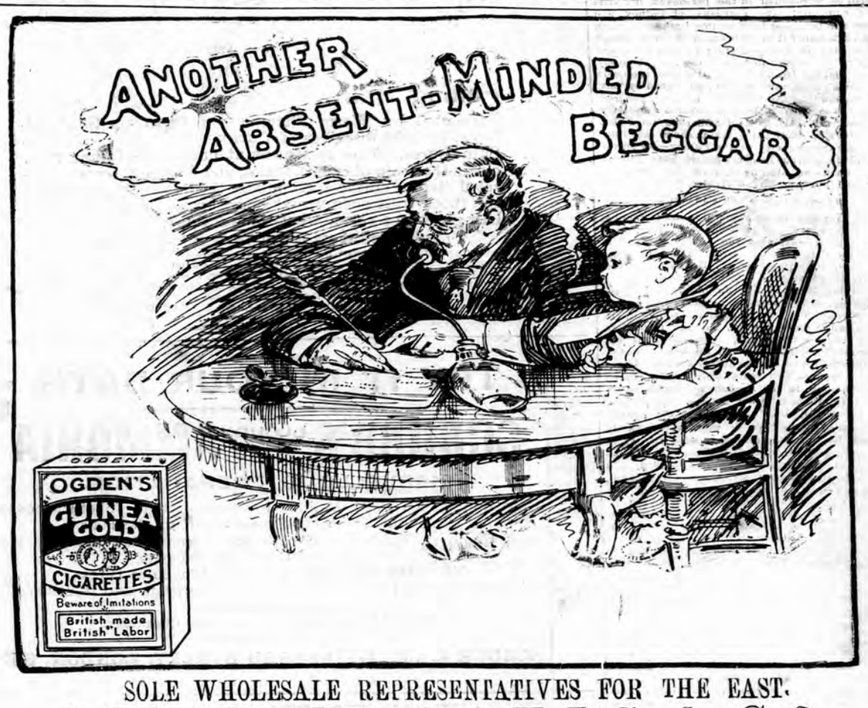
SOLE CONSIGNEES.

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LIMITED, 210 HIGH, HOLBORN, LONDON.

DAWSON'S BOOTS.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS
REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380
TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.



SOLE WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE EAST.

STANLEY OAKES & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

Procurable Locally from the undernoted Firms:—J. NEUBERG, PHILLIPS & Co., LTD., KEMP & Co. LTD., DINSHAW MERWAN, IRANI HORMUZ SHERIAR, HORMUSJEE ADERJEE, AMEERCHAND PURBHUDAS, &c., &c.

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

. To .

Their Majesties

The King and Queen.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICAN

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARING

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "CUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers—ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION. LONDON.

BENGER'S FOOD

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:—

"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. KEEPS INDEFINITELY. OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TRUE HAIR GROWER

A London business man will send to any person interested, a small box of a potent compound that cured him of baldness of many years standing. Mention this paper and enclose four stamps for postage. When the hair begins to grow, he will supply a further quantity at small charge. Address:

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH
110, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Publisher (the Proprietor), GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. A. KEYMER & Co. 7, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM G. KEYMER & Co., 86, Fleetstreet Street, London, E. C.—Paris; Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.